

Autumn election finally ruled out

Major scorns 'faint hearts' over Europe

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major yesterday put his personal stamp on the Conservative leadership, adopting a wholeheartedly pro-European stance in his address to the Welsh party conference in Swansea.

He also signalled that there would be no election until next year, saying that he intended to carry through negotiations on the future shape of Europe. These are due to conclude in December and aides confirmed that his words were intended to end talk of an October poll.

In his most forceful performance yet as leader, the prime minister stopped short of any dramatic declaration underlining a break with the Thatcher years. But for the first time at an important party function, he did not pay a personal tribute to his predecessor or talk of building on her achievements. His speech was designed to

emphasise his emergence as his own man and to signal to Mrs Thatcher's followers that policy would now be conducted without consideration of what her reaction might be.

The prime minister ignored calls to tackle head on his critics over European policy. Party strategists said that to have mentioned the Bruges Group or Nicholas Ridley by name would have been to confer on a tiny minority an importance they did not merit. He did, however, warn the party's Euro-sceptics that "sukling on the fringes of talks about the destiny of Europe" could never be the right role for Britain.

He had never been one of the "faint hearts" who thought the outcome of negotiations was bound to be bad for Britain. "I do not intend to let Britain be sidelined in Europe," he declared. "The potential damage to our trade, to the City of London and to our future prospects would be immense." Of those who advocated membership of the

European Free Trade Association rather than the EC, he said: "What a folly it would be to leave a party in full swing to join one whose other guests are already departing."

In a speech that contained eight positive references to the EC and its benefits for Britain, Mr Major made clear his willingness to accept a treaty embodying the principle of an eventual single European currency, provided Britain's reservations on the prior convergence of European economies were met and that the final decision on participation was left to the British government and Parliament. But he emphasised: "There can be no change in the Treaty of Rome taking us towards economic and monetary union unless all members - Britain included - agree. We could say no. If we cannot find common ground, we may have to say no. And if necessary we will."

He added, however, that Britain's EC partners would not then abandon their ideas, leaving Europe fixed in aspic - and Britain could not be insulated from the effect of what they did then.

Mr Major, who believes that Chancellor Kohl of Germany will help him to secure the treaty wording he seeks, insisted he would not endorse a treaty unless it was workable and in Britain's interests. "I support the idea of a common currency which all Europeans could use if they wish," he said. "But I am wholly opposed to the imposition of a single currency." The British government and the British parliament would move to a single currency only if they took a further, separate and explicit decision to do so. "Not just when to do so, but whether to do so at all."

Mr Major, who was given a prolonged foot-stamping ovation, concentrated the rest of his speech on welcoming improvements in the economy and attacking the Opposition. He depicted Labour as being under the thumb of its trade union paymasters and scorned Neil Kinnock's European policy as long-winded "kebabism".

Responding to the speech last night, Mr Kinnock said that while Mr Major could shift the date of the next election, he could not shift the result. He would lose. "If John Major's words really do mean he is intending to cling on to office through the rest of 1991, it is only for one reason: that he and his divided party - with what he calls his faint hearts sulking about Europe - will be sure to lose," the Labour leader told his constituency party in Blackwood, Gwent.

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said that instead of offering a new vision of Britain's place in Europe, the prime minister had tried to paper over divisions in his party. "He laid a thin veneer of crust over the fissures of his policy. This crust will bear neither the weight of Conservative party divisions over Europe, nor will it help to protect Britain's interests."

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Top honours: Pauline Perry, director of South Bank Polytechnic, yesterday after being made a life peer

British theatre loses two colossi

Benedict Nightingale recalls the powerful, but contrasting, art of Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Lord Miles

They were both born in 1907, and both died yesterday, one a Dame of the British Empire, the other a peer of the realm. But their theatrical careers, which together lasted 125 years, did not cross. Peggy Ashcroft was a great classical actress in the tradition of Siddons and Terry. Bernard Miles's most celebrated performance was Long John Silver in *Treasure Island*.

Anthony Quayle said that Peggy Ashcroft was "always April or May, never October or November." For John Gielgud, she had only to enter "for all the lights in the theatre suddenly to go up". In the 1930s and 1940s, she illuminated Juliet, Miranda, Imogen, Rosalind, Perdita and Portia. In one critic's words "making Shakespeare's thoughts not just natural but inevitable". Always her voice was more mellow oboe than bravura violin, and her body had less volatility than we now expect of leading ladies. But hers was the art that conceals art, simple, direct, unaffected. How many modern Cordelias could reduce the actress playing Goneril to tears, as she regularly did?

In the 1940s and 1950s, she broadened her range. Continued on page 24, col 1

Memory lane flavour to birthday honours

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major takes a walk down memory lane today by honouring one of his boyhood cricketing heroes and underlines his vision of a less fractious society by recognising people from all points of the political compass.

In the first birthday honours list drawn up under his leadership, Cyril Washbrook, who scored 98 against Australia at Headingley in 1956 on his recall to Test cricket at the age of 42, receives a CBE. Chris Barber, the jazz musician,

becomes an OBE. Mr Major's spirit of political reconciliation is demonstrated by the first knighthood for a sitting Labour MP for a decade and the same award for two Conservative MPs from opposing wings of the party. Two former Labour MPs are also honoured, along with Brian Clough, who besides managing Nottingham Forest FC has been a vocal supporter of Neil Kinnock. Mr Clough becomes an OBE while the former Labour MP's Ray Carter and Eric Moonman, are each awarded a CBE.

Robert Skidelsky, professor of international studies at Warwick university, and Pauline Perry, director of the South Bank Polytechnic.

Sir David Attenborough is honoured in the Queen's personal list of awards for his role in helping the monarchy project itself. He is made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. The author Philip Ziegler becomes a CVO.

Full list, pages 4, 5
Business honours, page 25
Sporting awards, page 40



Warning after BR fine

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

COMPANIES were warned not to neglect their safety responsibilities yesterday after British Rail was fined £250,000 for violations of safety rules which led to the Clapham Junction rail crash that killed 35 people in 1988.

John Rimmington, director of the Health and Safety Executive, said: "No corporation can afford to neglect how

they manage their safety responsibilities. We are taking more and more companies to higher courts where the fines that can be imposed are unlimited."

Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the Rail, Maritime and Transport Union, said the fine was totally inadequate.

£250,000 fine, page 3

Lamont bullish as inflation falls to 5.8%

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND COLIN NARBOROUGH

INFLATION fell to under 6 per cent last month, offering some consolation to the government and to jittery Conservative backbenchers after another bruising week at Westminster in which Labour stretched its opinion poll lead to 10 percentage points.

The prime minister and the chancellor seized on the 5.8 per cent inflation figure, down from 6.4 per cent in April, to argue that their policies were working and that better times lay just around the corner. Norman Lamont hailed the fall as "very good news" for the public and for business. He said that the country was on track for a rate of 4 per cent in the last quarter of the year.

Mr Lamont gave no clues about possible further cuts in interest rates. With the prime minister dropping a heavy hint that the election will be delayed until next year, Tory MPs will conclude that some of the pressure on Mr Lamont quickly to reduce the high cost of borrowing has eased. The



Lamont: hailed fall as 'very good news'

weakness of the pound, which ended the week well below its central rate in the European exchange-rate mechanism, is likely to prevent any early cut in interest rates. The Bank of England signalled through its market operations its wish to hold base rates at 11.5 per cent for at least ten days.

The various measures of underlying inflation also indicated inflation falling, if not as fast as shown by the headline retail price index. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate slowed from 6.8 per cent in April to 6.6 per cent, its lowest since March last year.

John Smith, the shadow chancellor, said that given the depth of the recession it was not surprising that the headline rate of inflation was falling. The "real crisis" was the recession. Alan Beith, the Liberal Democrat Treasury spokesman, said the improvement in inflation was the only good news in a very bad week for the economy.

RPI hits 5.8%, page 25

INSIDE

Ulster talks chairman agreed

A chairman for the second stage of the talks on Northern Ireland has been agreed by the British and Irish governments although he has not yet been named. The proposal will be put to Ulster political leaders when initial talks open at Stormont on Monday. Page 2

Going for speed

England's two fastest bowlers, Devon Malcolm and David Lawrence, have been named in the party for the second Test against West Indies which starts at Lord's next Thursday. Page 40

Sweden is to apply on July 1 to join the European Community, giving rise to speculation that Norway and Finland might follow suit. Page 11

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Sunnier times forecast on cold weather cash

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE social security department yesterday placed a modest part of its £60 billion annual budget at the mercy of the Meteorological Office and the vagaries of the British weather.

Showing remarkable faith in the accuracy of Michael Fish and his colleagues at the Met Office, the department said that next winter cold weather payments of £6 a week would be made to 2.6 million poor families and pensioners whenever the forecasters predicted seven days at freezing level or below.

If by some mischance, the forecast proved wrong and conditions approximated to a heatwave rather than a blizzard, the money would still be paid and no attempt would be made to claw it back. On the other hand, if the Met Office unaccountably failed to foresee

the advent of a mini ice age, payments would be made retrospectively.

The Met Office has come under fire in recent years, most notably for its failure to alert the nation to the hurricane of October 1987. George Younger, the then defence secretary, responded by setting up an official enquiry into its reliability. Less conspicuous gaffes have, of course, long been part of everyday conversation.

However, Nicholas Scott, the social security minister, had no such misgivings yesterday as he gave details at Westminster of the more generous arrangements. The department estimates that had the new scheme been in operation last winter, payments would have totalled £25 million rather than £8 million.

"Whether or not the cold weather actually happens is irrelevant," Mr Scott said. "Either way the people win. If it's

forecast and doesn't happen, they'll get the payment; if it's not forecast and it does happen, they'll get the payment."

The new scheme would mean that people could turn up their heating at the onset of a cold spell without the nagging doubt that it might not prove long or severe enough for them to qualify for assistance, he said.

A Met Office spokesman said: "We are quite reliable on forecasts for five to seven days ahead in terms of trends."

Mr Scott announced three other changes to a scheme that has been repeatedly revised since being set up five years ago. Payments will be made automatically; the limit on savings will be raised to £3,000 before people are disqualified from help, making an extra 400,000 eligible; and weather stations will be made more sensitive to local variations.



Fish: payments depend on his accuracy

SATURDAY REVIEW

YOU CAN'T PARK THERE



A roundabout in Jeddah is not an accident, it merely looks like one. Except when it looks like a stranded boat. They also do a line in roundabouts stacked with giant coffee pots, or spanners poised over nuts. The traffic in art, Saudi style, by Joe Joseph

VOICED OVER



"I am a greedy person, which is why I'm fat. I want things. When I see a house that needs attention, I want it. I'm the same with people." Miriam Margolyes tells Valerie Grove how larger-than-life roles have taken her from voice overs to Hollywood fame

SENSATIONAL!



"I put on my full sensory suit and turned on the new 'Seducer' programme. Seconds later I emerged in a steamy vest coast bar near Los Angeles. The leggy blonde called Sarah was there. I knew I was in for a romantic night." Nick Nuttall plugs into virtual reality and finds it... virtually here

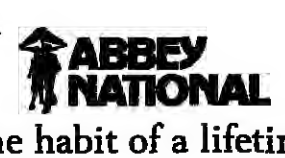
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ICI workers' bandwagon rolls to thwart Hanson bid



Clear stand: a picket's message for Lord Hanson

A POSTER outside the Royal Hall in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, was advertising a Chopin piano recital yesterday, but the discordant noises emanating from inside the building made less than sweet music to the ears of Lord Hanson in the run-up to a possible takeover bid for ICI.

About 400 union delegates, representing 53,000 workers at the company's 50 plants in the United Kingdom, met to express "total opposition" to a takeover and to plan a campaign to resist such a move.

Many arrived with placards that left little doubt about the strength of feeling surrounding the as yet undeclared takeover bid: "Unions united against Hanson"; "Cleveland says stop Hanson"; and "Tees-side says no to Hanson" were just a selection of the messages they

carried. Lord Hanson has reportedly spent £240 million acquiring a stake of almost 3 per cent in ICI, the UK's largest manufacturing company and second biggest exporter. Those gathering yesterday were convinced it was only a matter of time before a full takeover bid is made.

Fred Higgs, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' union and a co-ordinator of the six-union campaign, said that there was genuine concern among the workforce about their jobs and the future of the company should a takeover bid succeed.

"Everyone is extremely anxious but extremely determined to do all we can, first of all to stop any bid before it is made and, if it does go ahead, to make sure it does not succeed." Yesterday's conference

ICI unions have declared total war on Lord Hanson's attempts at takeover. Peter Davenport listens to their fears

had originally been planned to discuss a union response to a possible new agreement with ICI over terms and conditions but the agenda was hastily rewritten to devote the entire morning to the campaign to thwart Lord Hanson. It was decided to intensify the campaign to enrol the support of the communities around the country where ICI plants are based, to lobby local councils, MPs and MEPs.

The main decision, however, was

a demand that the government issue a statement that, in the event of the bid going ahead and being referred to the European Commission, it would lobby to have it brought back within the jurisdiction of British monopolies and mergers legislation where the national interest could be a consideration. Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, has set his face against any intervention by the British competition authorities.

Under the rules of the commission, union leaders said yesterday, the bid could be considered only in relation to the issue of competition. "We believe it is inconceivable that any government could allow such a takeover to take place without reviewing the implications on the economy, manufacturing industry and ICI work-

ers," Mr Higgs said. The so-far undeclared battle for ICI would seem certain to be a bruising affair: writs for libel have already been served by Hanson against Mr Higgs and a lay member of the GMB in the North-West.

As part of its campaign, the union has produced 34,000 brochures detailing what it says will be the adverse effects of ICI falling to Lord Hanson. It hopes that a high-profile campaign will demonstrate to Lord Hanson that he would be taking over a workforce opposed to his leadership. Mr Higgs said: "This conference ought to demonstrate to Lord Hanson and Hanson plc that ICI workers do not want to work for Hanson and that is absolutely clear."

ICI contracts, page 25

Labour to support council reforms

By DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour party will support the government's plan for an independent local government commission to oversee the redrawing of the municipal map of Britain, Bryan Gould, the shadow environment secretary, said yesterday.

Speaking at the consultation period on the government's proposal, Mr Gould said that Labour would give the plan "a fair wind" provided ministers agreed to approach the issue in a non-partisan way.

Ministers have proposed setting up a commission to reorganise local government along unitary lines with a single tier of all-purpose councils replacing county and district councils in England and Wales. A separate commission is also likely to be set up in Scotland as part of reforms proposed after the decision to bring in the council tax in place of the poll tax.

Mr Gould said: "We welcome the government's conversion to Labour's long-held commitment to unitary authorities."

Magistrates in England and Wales issued 52 warrants committing poll tax defaulters to prison for non-payment in the first 12 months of community charge operation, according to Home Office figures. Only half went to prison; the remainder either paid or were given suspended terms.

The figures, for the year to the end of March, show that the most warrants were issued in Sefton, Merseyside, and in Grantham, birthplace of Margaret Thatcher.

Since the figures were compiled six more people have been sent to prison for non-payment, including two pensioners. One of them, Harry Cunliffe, aged 73, from Accrington, Lancashire, who collapsed on Thursday at Preston jail, was last night described as "comfortable" in the Royal Preston hospital.

BBC profits fall by 66%

The recession, the Gulf war and the deregulation of the television listings market has led to an unprecedented slump in profits at BBC Enterprises, prompting fears that its performance will not meet government projections. The slide, from £15 million to £5 million, comes six months after the Home Office called on the BBC to raise £72 million a year from exploitation of assets. A spokesman said the recession had hit sales of videos and books, while all magazines had lost advertising revenue and *Radio Times* circulation had fallen.

Plea changed

A man who denied murdering his six-month-old stepson has pleaded guilty to the baby's manslaughter. Mark Stout, aged 28, of Exeter, was remanded in custody for medical reports after he admitted killing Dudley North in 1988. On the fourth day of his trial at Exeter crown court, Stout also changed his plea to guilty on a charge of child cruelty relating to his six-week-old son Gareth in 1990.

BT chief's gift

Iain Vallance, British Telecom's chairman, is giving his £150,000 pay bonus to charity. He had planned not to make an announcement, but details were leaked yesterday. The pay package rose from £374,152 to £536,303 last financial year, including the £150,000 bonus. Mr Vallance said he was not making the donation in response to criticism about the pay rise. The name of the charity was not given.

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Thailand 12.00; USA \$3.00.

Diary, page 12

Britain and Ireland agree chairman for Ulster talks

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE British and Irish governments yesterday agreed a candidate to chair the crucial second stage of the initiative on Northern Ireland's political future. However, they did not name him.

It is understood that the man chosen has indicated that he is willing to accept the challenge of chairing historic talks aimed at establishing a relationship between the Irish republic and any administration in the north. The second strand of the process, when the Irish government enters the negotiations, will involve direct discussions between Irish ministers and the northern parties.

Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, will put the

name formally to the political leaders of the province on Monday when they arrive at Stormont in Belfast for the first plenary session of stage one of the initiative aimed at devising a devolved administration for the north. It was thought likely that informal soundings between Mr Brooke and the party leaders would take place during the weekend.

After a meeting in London with Gerard Collins, the republic's foreign affairs minister, Mr Brooke refused to name the chosen man. He added: "We believe the candidate has a good chance of being acceptable."

There was some anger among Unionist politicians last night that the candidate had been agreed between the British and Irish governments without prior consultation with them. One Unionist politician said that Unionists would not be "bounced" into accepting the candidate and that they would take time to consider the acceptability of any name put to them by Mr Brooke.

The independent chairman faces an unenviable task, judging by the wrangling that has so far delayed the start of the process by six weeks. If all goes well, however, he will face weeks of complex negotiations on a problem that has defied resolution for centuries and exasperated a succession of British ministers. For the ambitious prospect of being the midwife to a new relationship between Unionists and the "old enemy" in Dublin and between the north and south of the island.

With only four weeks left of the ten-week period set aside for the initiative, officials are already preparing for the discussions to continue into the autumn. The next meeting of the Anglo-Irish conference is due on July 16 and it is expected that the negotiations will adjourn during August. Both governments might fear that this risks the process losing momentum.

RUC patrol, Review page 10

Dutch court rules out tap

A DUTCH appeal court ruled yesterday that prosecutors wrongly used a tapped conversation as evidence against Gerard Harle, an Irishman appealing against his conviction for the murder last year of two Australians in Roermond.

In the morning, Harle had left the court after losing a ruling that a witness prove she recognised him. He returned for the afternoon session.

The court is also hearing an appeal by the prosecution against the acquittals of three other people for the killings.

Major lays out Britain's course in Europe

A partial text of John Major's speech to Welsh Conservatives in Swansea yesterday:

In politics — as in life — it is easy to miss the turning points. Only afterwards are we able to say: this was when it was clear the struggle was being won. This was when determination, grit and patience began to yield their rewards.

I have said before that I want Britain at the heart of Europe. A Europe which has seen over the past two years historic changes.

To secure our future, we need not abandon our past. Or accept the imposition of uniformity on the nation states of Europe. But we must not, can not, turn our backs on the construction of the new Europe. That is where our history points; and our interests lie.

Sticking on the fringe of talks about the destiny of Europe cannot be the right role for Britain. Europe is not a battle between them and us. It is our continent, too. And we must play an historic role in helping to shape its future.

There are people, of course, who readily admit we need a place in Europe, but suggest we might leave the community for EFTA. What an irony, when so many EFTA countries are preparing themselves for membership of the community.

We bring another distinctive contribution to the European debate: a habit of asking how things will work in practice, a habit of subjecting them to hard-headed tests of their effect on our freedom and prosperity. That is the contribution we are making, yet again, to the current —



Signal for Europe: John Major, with Chris Patten at his side, after his speech in Swansea yesterday

critical — negotiations on the future of the community. There are inevitably some faint hearts who think the outcome of these negotiations is bound to be bad for this country. I am not among them. And for good reason. We are negotiating vigorously. Positively. Clear in our aims and confident of our position.

Let me make one thing quite clear. There can be no change in the Treaty of Rome taking us towards economic and monetary union unless all members — Britain included — agree. We could say no. If we cannot find common ground, we may have to say no. And if necessary we will.

But no one should imagine that our European partners would simply abandon their ideas, that Europe would remain fixed in aspic. Or that we could insulate ourselves from the effect of what the rest of the community decided to do.

I do not intend to let Britain be sidelined. The potential damage to our trade, to the City of London and to our

future prospects, would be immense. Moreover, the rest of Europe does not want to sideline us. We all want to find common ground. There has been much talk recently of offers and compromises. But we are not interested in a fudge, in the kind of waffle we have heard from Neil Kinnock on Europe. So let me make the government's position clear.

I will not agree to a treaty on economic and monetary union unless it is practical and workable. It would not be in our interests, or in the interests of our partners, to endorse economic nonsense.

I will not put to the House of Commons a treaty unless I believe it conforms with our free market principles, and unless I believe it is in the interests of Britain to sign.

I support the idea of a common currency, which all Europeans could use if they wish. But I am wholly opposed to the imposition of a single currency.

I am not alone in Europe in

my appreciation of how economically damaging it would be to put widely divergent economies into the strait-jacket of a single currency. Act in haste; repent not at leisure, but in failure. I believe the whole European Community will come to see the need for caution.

But I do not rely solely on this belief. I will promise you one thing more. We may, by the end of this year, have before us a treaty. A treaty that could, amongst other things, allow Europe to develop a single currency at some time in the future. If so, such a treaty would have to contain the following clear provision. The British Government and the British Parliament would only move to a single currency if they took a further, separate and explicit decision to do so. Not just when to do so, but whether to do so at all.

That is a question that would not arise in this Parliament. It might not even arise in the next Parliament. But if or when it arose, it

would be for Parliament to decide. Parliament will not be committed in advance.

In no circumstances will I agree a treaty which does not contain that safeguard. Of course that safeguard is not all we require. I have spelt out today a number of other important considerations. In long and complex negotiations many issues arise.

As you would expect of us, this government will do what is right for the future of Britain. And I know that this government and only this government is capable of completing these negotiations and building the new Europe in the way that our country needs.

So I intend to lead this country through to the conclusion of these talks later this year. That is my position. That is the government's position. That is the Conservative party's position. That is where we stand.

Major in charge, page 1
Leading article, page 13

Kinnock goes back to his old school

By LOUISE HIDALGO

THE electoral battle front moved to Wales yesterday. While the prime minister was addressing the party faithful in Swansea the Labour leader was preaching to an unconverted and altogether younger audience at his old school in South Wales.

This was Neil Kinnock's first visit back to Lewis boys comprehensive school in Pengllyn, Rhymney Valley, since he left in 1961.

Mr Kinnock indulged only briefly in party politics as he enthused over a collection of pupils' art work and an exhibition fittingly on Europe. He welcomed the prime minister ending rumours of an election this year and said that the Labour party would be as ready to fight an election next year as this.

Mr Kinnock seemed happier to muse about his youthful memories than current politics. "Make the most of your youth," he told the 400

boys gathered in the old chapel where he had practised his rhetorical skills as a teenager in the school debating society.

The chapel seemed much smaller, he said, than when he had first stood up to speak there as a pupil. "It felt like reciting in the Albert Hall then, but in your underpants," he recalled. Mr Kinnock was presented with a sixth-form tie, the product of a small business set up by pupils to sell to old boys, and with a copy of *The A Level Economics* paper currently being sat by boys in the school. "I'm sure I couldn't answer it now," he said.

Bryn Jones, Mr Kinnock's former economics teacher, admitted the Labour leader had not been an outstanding pupil. "He was average but then you did not get into this school unless you were good."

Diary, page 12

Saturday's a g'day for tasting at Oddbins

Week Two of Oddbins' free wine tastings. This time we're sampling six delicious discoveries from our latest oddventure outbreak.

1990 Telling Last Harvest
House of Burgundy
The Summer's cheapest and most delicious white wine
James MacGillivray
The Times

1991 Harle's Early Bird
£5.99
The best 1991 wine on the planet
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1990 Mitchell
Club-Anc 2-1-9
A fine, delicious, uncomplicated and fun
Vogel

1990 Pengllyn
Rhymney Valley
A classic Welsh blend from the stunningly good Pengllyn

1990 David Wilson
£4.99
A sweet, delicious and generous fruit
James MacGillivray
The Times

1991 Harle's Early Bird
£5.99
The best 1991 wine on the planet
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So come on down under to Oddbins this Saturday

Sip sip hooray!
2-5 PM (SUBJECT TO LOCAL VARIATION)

BR fined £250,000 for Clapham crash after guilty plea

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail was fined £250,000 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after pleading guilty to two violations of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act over the triple train crash at Clapham Junction in 1988 in which 35 people died.

In a prosecution mounted by HM Railway Inspectorate, which became a part of the Health and Safety Executive last year, the British Railways Board pleaded guilty to failing to ensure the safety of its employees, including John Ralls, a driver who died in the crash, and of endangering the safety of its passengers.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Wright said the board had allowed safety standards to fall below an acceptable level, which had directly contributed to a situation of "quite horrifying danger" on the morning of the disaster.

The immediate cause of the signalling fault which resulted in the accident was "the failure to observe basic rules

judge said. "It was, in my judgment, no more than good fortune that the third train also involved happened to be empty."

A fourth train, which was also packed with commuters, halted 60 yards behind the collision only because of the loss of traction current.

The level to which standards had fallen was illustrated by two similar re-wiring errors, one at Oxford in 1985, and the other at Battersea in 1988. The judge said that the lessons from these incidents "were correctly identified but nothing was done to initiate appropriate effective action to remedy defects in working practices. Hence, Clapham."

He said the charges did not involve any allegation of recklessness on the part of the board. The board's reaction to the disaster had been "entirely responsible and commendable". British Rail has agreed to pay prosecution costs of £55,000.

In such cases, the penalty was not usually of the greatest importance, the judge said. "The real impact of the prosecution under the Health and Safety at Work Act,

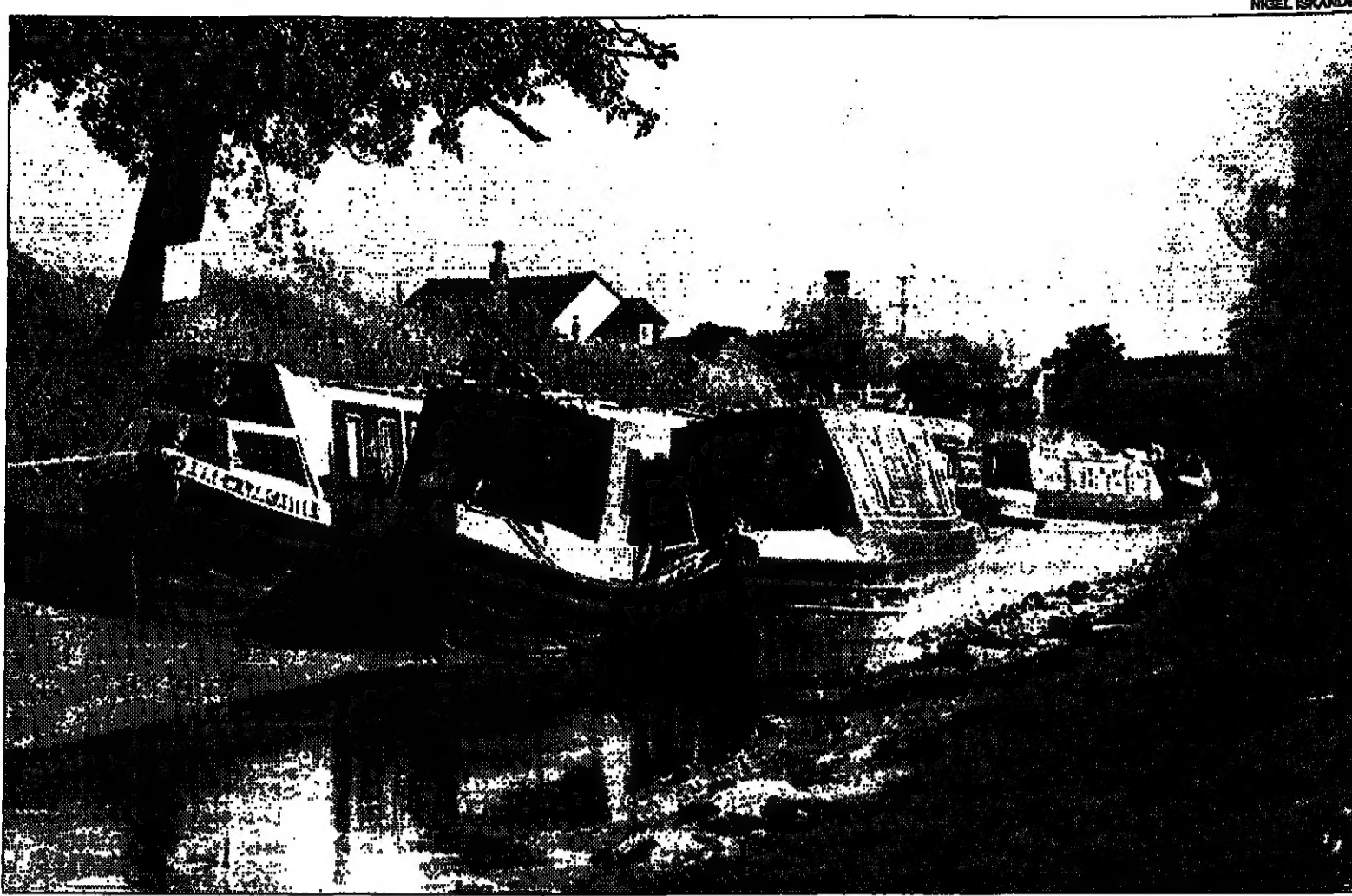
especially in the case of a major public undertaking, was the disgrace of being publicly condemned before a criminal court."

Imposing a fine, however, on a public authority funded by the taxpayer and fare-paying passengers raised acute difficulties.

"A swinging fine could only be met by BR by either increasing the burden on fare-paying passengers or by reducing the finance available for improvements to the railway system," the judge said. "On the other hand, I must bear in mind the necessity of marking the disapproval of society at the failure demonstrated by those charged with BR's management at the time."

After the hearing, Sir Bob Reid, British Rail chairman, said: "We have lived with the disgrace of Clapham and now have to show this cannot happen again."

British Rail has received 493 claims for compensation arising out of the Clapham disaster, 371 of which have been settled or not pursued. A total of £5.4 million has been paid to victims of the accident or their relatives, it said.



Low water: pleasure boats stuck fast in the muddy bottom of the Shropshire Union Canal yesterday after a section of the waterway sprang a leak and emptied. The leak was caused when an 1826 culvert passing below the canal collapsed at High Offley, near Newport in Shropshire (Craig Seton writes).

Water drained into a field through a hole 12ft across and 5ft deep that gouged a tunnel under the towpath. David Green, the area British Waterways manager, and 15 staff ran along the towpath alerting all boats in the vicinity, including a number hired by holidaymakers, after the leak was noticed in the

early hours of Wednesday morning. As many boats as possible were moved, but eight were eventually left stranded on the bottom after a three-mile stretch was closed. Some barge crews chose to stay and hire firms were advised that vessels would not be returning on time. Mr Green's office said yesterday that when the

section was fully drained, an examination showed the culvert was perished. Temporary repairs using special clay are now under way and the closed stretch is likely to be rewatered and open again by Tuesday. Permanent repairs are expected to be undertaken after the end of the holiday cruising season.



Sir Bob: 'We have to show this cannot happen again'

of electrical engineering practice by a technician", but that failure "was able to go uncorrected in the context of a series of system failures in the signals and telecommunications section of Southern Region, which went to the very top of the organisation".

Because of the complex layout of the railway, particularly in south London, it was incumbent on British Rail to provide a signalling system of considerable sophistication to cope with the number of trains and the speed at which they travelled.

"The accident on December 12, 1988, occurred because these standards allowed those standards to fall below any acceptable level," the

Drugged boy suffocated with blanket as he stirred

Child sex killer sentenced to life

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

LESLIE Bailey, a paedophile convicted of killing the teenage runaway Jason Swift, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the homosexual murder of Barry Lewis, aged six.

Bailey, aged 37, admitted the murder of the boy, who was snatched from the street and taken to a council flat where he was sexually abused by up to eight men. Bailey suffocated the boy with a blanket when he stirred as he was driven from London to the countryside for burial in a shallow grave near Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Sentencing him at the Central Criminal Court, Judge Denison said: "Anyone who has listened to what you and others did to this six-year-old child can have only one reaction, a combination of sickness, horror and indeed despair that any human beings can sink to those depths."

Bailey is already serving 15

years for his part in the death of Jason Swift, who was killed after a homosexual session at the same flat where Barry was later to suffer. Jason, aged 14, disappeared from his sister's home in 1985. His body was found within a week of Bailey's and in the same area of Essex.

Bailey's mother Venetta broke down in the public gallery as John Nutting outlined the details of his death in 1985. She had arranged for the boy to spend weekdays with a friend because it was near his school. Barry returned to his mother's home in Sydenham at weekends.

But in September his mother had asked if he could stay for the weekend. He disappeared in the few hundred yards between where he was playing and where he was staying. His body was found by a farmer. Pathologists

discovered sedatives in his body. One drug, commonly used by homosexuals as a muscle relaxant, was in doses so large that they would have induced unconsciousness.

Police enquiries brought forward witnesses who remembered seeing the boy with a man near Waltham Abbey. The man's car had run out of petrol and he was seen with a petrol can carrying Barry along the road. A school inspector who gave him a lift expressed concern but Bailey said the boy was not well and had taken some medicine.

Bailey propped Barry against the petrol pump as he filled the can and then picked him up and thumbed a lift back to his car. He later told police that back at the car he put a blanket over Barry's head and suffocated the boy, who was so drowsy he did not struggle.

In June 1987, a man with a history of indecency with boys

made certain admissions about his involvement in Jason's death. From him, police enquiries led to Bailey, who admitted his part in the homosexual abuse of Jason at a flat on the Kingsmead Estate in Hackney and then helping to dispose of his body.

He and three other men were convicted of involvement in Jason's death in May 1989 and Bailey was jailed for 15 years for manslaughter, conspiracy to commit buggery and perverting the course of justice.

Bailey had in 1987 denied involvement in Barry's death



Lewis was stripped and buried in shallow grave but when police again interviewed him in prison last year he admitted what had happened at the flat. The men had thought Barry was dead.

The court was told that Bailey, who lived on the Frampton Park Estate in Homerton, east London, had convictions for buggery and theft.

Det Chief Supt Roger Steadley, leading the enquiry, said after the hearing that charges against other men would follow. "Today we see the end of phase one of the enquiry which has taken 18 months. It will continue until all those concerned in the death and abuse of Barry Lewis are brought to justice."

A night at the theatre dispels the gloom

By ALICE THOMSON

PEOPLE may not be drinking champagne and eating strawberries during the interval any more but a little cultural enjoyment is still considered a necessity in a recession.

The Society of West End Theatre has produced figures to show that while corporate entertainment might be flourishing, individuals are still prepared to splash out on a night at the theatre.

The number of West End theatregoers increased by 3.4 per cent last year and has been increasing steadily since 1986, with only a small dip during the Gulf war. The number attending in 1990 was 11,321,228, compared with 10,944,760 in 1989 and the figure is rising.

The society has just completed a survey to discover the typical theatregoer, who is revealed as a 38-year-old London man, who arrived by Underground, on the recommendation of a friend, and bought a ticket at the door.

According to the survey, 35 per cent of tickets go to residents of London boroughs, 33 per cent to people from elsewhere in Britain, and 32 per cent to overseas tourists.

Americans were the most important visitors, accounting for 14 per cent of sales. Most of the Gulf war drop stemmed from absent Americans. Although numbers are small, Eastern Europeans are starting to attend.

The number of theatregoers using cars has dropped by 40 per cent in the past five years. The Audience Research Survey report was carried out by Dr Caroline Gardiner of the City University department of art policy. It was completed by 12,515 West End theatregoers from 32 productions from March 1990 to March 1991.

Ronson loses his £5m fine appeal

By DAVID YOUNG

GERALD Ronson, the head of Heron International, yesterday lost his appeal against a 12-month prison sentence and a record £5 million fine imposed for his part in the Guinness scandal.

Ronson was jailed last August, with the former Guinness chief Ernest Saunders and the stockbroker Anthony Parnes, after a six-month trial focusing on an illegal share-support operation during Guinness's successful £2.7 billion battle with Argyll for control of the Scottish drinks group Distillers.

Ronson, who was released from prison in February, lost his appeal last month against his conviction on one charge of conspiracy to create a false market, one of theft, and two of false accounting.

Yesterday, the Court of Appeal rejected the argument that the fine was excessive and that the trial judge Mr Justice Henry had misunderstood the extent of Ronson's means.

The appeal judges said Mr Justice Henry, who was told that Ronson's gross income during the previous four years

had been £1.2 million, £1.5 million, £1.6 million and £4.9 million, was entitled to take the view that he was a man of "very considerable wealth indeed".

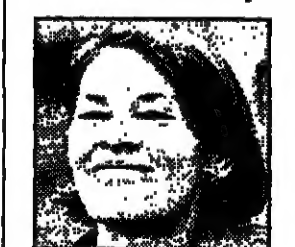
They halved the additional jail sentence that Ronson, aged 51, must serve if he fails to pay the £5 million fine, from four to two years and reduced the contribution towards prosecution costs which he and Parnes - jailed for 30 months for false accounting and theft - must make, from £440,000 to £230,000 each.

The 30-month jail sentence imposed on Mr Parnes was cut to 21 months by the Court of Appeal last month.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

The votes that live on the hill

The battle for Hampstead is going to be great fun, and the Conservative party's nervousness of Glenda Jackson is clear. At the end of a recent constituency



meeting a speaker stood up with the triumphant news that a source close to Glenda's dentist had discovered that 'our lady opponent has difficulties when on stage with her upper teeth'.

Canvassing among the celebrity folk on the hill - The Sunday Times tomorrow

Churchgoers asked to boost clergy pay

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

CHURCH congregations are being asked to put more money in the collection plate to help find the cash for clergy pay rises.

The Church Commissioners, affected by the recession, have for the first time cut their allocations to dioceses for clergy stipends, by £4 million. A similar cut is forecast next year.

The commissioners, who finance nearly half the salaries of 11,400 working clergy, spend more money a year on stipends than anything else. Pay for clergy cost them £131.6 million last year, more than one-third of the commissioners' investment income. Clergymen this year will earn an average £12,080, compared with £11,308 last year.

In their annual report, published yesterday, they say: "We believe that church members can and will rise to the challenge when they understand why more of their money is needed."

Sir Douglas Lovelock, First Church Estates Commissioner, said the 17 per cent increase in investment income compared well with the 9.5 per cent rate of inflation last year. But he predicted that the recession would bite more deeply this decade.

"The year in which we now stand will be not too bad, but our income for 1992-3 is going to be flat rather than booming, as it has done for the previous decade," he said. The church had been spoiled by the boom years, which created a climate of expectation.

The report says that the church faces a return to the pattern of the 1970s, when parishes shouldered most or all of the cost of annual stipend rises.

Cuts include a recommendation to the annual meeting next month not to renew a £1 million grant to the Church Urban Fund for a fifth year. In keeping with the forecasts of gloom, the commissioners also made a provision of £2 million for irrecoverable rents this year,

more than double the amount of rent written off last year. Sir Douglas said: "Whatever happens, there is no reason to think there will be a cut in clergy stipends. Equally, no pensioner need fear that we will not be able to carry out our commitments."

If churchgoers increased their giving from 2.5 per cent of disposable income to 3 per cent, the situation would be transformed, he said.

Churchgoers could also increase church income by as much as £10 million in re-claimed tax by co-ordinating the money they put on the plate.

Boarding school's pupils put in care

By PETER DAVENPORT

ALL ten pupils at a boarding school have been taken into care as police investigate allegations of physical abuse and methods of punishment.

The eight boys and two girls, aged between 11 and 15 years, have been removed by social workers from the £900-a-term Greybrook school in the Northumberland fishing village of Newbiggin.

A spokesman for Northumberland county council said yesterday that the investigation began after complaints from three former pupils and their parents. "The allegations gave us serious concern for the children currently attending

this school, who, except for one, all come from overseas."

The children, who were made wards of court earlier in the week, are from Nigeria, Malaysia and India. They are now in council homes.

The school is run by the headmaster, Kevin Booth, and his Malaysian wife, Nancy. The complaints are said to include allegations that children were punished by being forced to do strenuous housework. Mr and Mrs Booth declined to comment yesterday.

A police spokesman said a report had been sent to the Crown Prosecution Service.

Sergeant major stands aside in his finest hour

By DAVID YOUNG

THE sharper eyed of the millions who will watch Trooping the Colour today, in person or on television, might notice a single extremely tall guardsman standing alone or quietly circling the fringes of the parade ground, pace stick under his arm.

Garrison Sergeant Major Alan George "Perry" Mason, aged 44, of the Coldstream Guards, is not visibly part of the ceremony, but he is the one who masterminds the meticulous practice and rehearsals in the weeks before the trooping and the man responsible for maintaining the immaculate precision of the world's most famous ceremonial.

He is the "choreographer" of the Queen's Birthday Parade.

Perry Mason is the keeper of the knowledge of exactly what every man has to do in every minute of the parade. He detects unforgivingly any mistake in the massed ranks, and reports his findings in debriefings on rehearsals to the Major General London



"A minimum of waffle," Sergeant Major Mason demands perfection

District. He coaches the Guards officers in their sword drill and their involved parade sequences.

Mason's previous time as an instructor at Sandhurst shows in his manner. "What I would like you to do gentlemen is..." He calls out the time for the drill. "Remember when the clock strikes you march to the spot, you halt together and stand

at three paces intervals. We want an improvement on the last parade, don't we?"

The long lines of guardsmen are taken through the Trooping Ceremony, minute by minute.

Explaining the drill intricacies at rehearsals, his tone is measured and patient. He knows that this year's trooping could be the last for some of the

Guards battalions. The Guards will have to bear their share of the defence manpower cuts, and he tells the drill parade: "This year especially we want a bloody good Birthday Parade. We're all in this together - all the regiments."

He reminds the guardsmen of their dual role as fighting soldiers and ceremonial experts: "Go out and

show them how good we are. Now, I want a minimum of waffle from me and a maximum effort from you."

Six feet six inches tall, and nearly 8ft in his bearskin, his eyes dart continuously over the ranks. He misses nothing.

"He is the smartest man in the British Army," a Guards officer confides. From time to time the white-gloved hands will move slightly in pre-arranged signals to the drum majors of the massed bands and others of the premier "players".

Then, at the end of the trooping ceremony, it is his hand signals which will tell the officer in charge of the parade that the Queen's carriage is returning down the Mall. The Guards can then move off. The Queen at their head.

He joined the Guards at the age of 15 and two years later was in the Radfan mountains of Aden, fighting rebel guerrillas.

At the age of only 29, he was a Company Sergeant Major and is now, unofficially, "the Queen's Sergeant Major".

The fairytale comes true at Lunn Poly.

See page 8 for more details of the Paris Travel Brochure featuring Euro Disney® Resort.

Getaway with **Lunn Poly**

Leonard Cheshire, VC, joins wife in the House of Lords

By Tim Jones

GROUP Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, becomes a life peer in the honours list and joins his wife, Baroness Ryder of Warsaw, formerly Sue Ryder, in the Lords.

Group Captain Cheshire, aged 73, the official British observer at the dropping of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki in 1945, has devoted most of his adult life to helping the disabled through the Cheshire Homes, and the deprived of the Third World through the Ryder-Cheshire Mission. Three years ago

he embarked on a £400 million appeal to help the victims of natural disasters.

He will be joined in the Lords by Pauline Perry, the first woman director of a British polytechnic, who turned her college into a high earner in the Thatcherite tradition. When she arrived at the South Bank polytechnic, south London, in 1986, it was earning £4 million a year, compared with almost £10 million now.

Richard Rogers, who said that the Prince of Wales had misused his power, had done tremendous

damage and made Britain a laughing-stock abroad by criticising styles of buildings, is awarded a knighthood.

Sir Richard, designer of the Lloyd's building in the City of London and the Pompidou Centre in Paris, and regarded as an uncompromising modernist, threw down the gauntlet to the prince when he said: "If he really wants to mix it, he should stop being a prince, he should be an ordinary commoner. Then we can slant each other on equal terms. It is very difficult to have an

argument with someone when you're bowing and scraping at the same time."

Four years ago, after the intervention of the prince, Sir Richard was dropped from the scheme to redevelop the area around St Paul's cathedral. He is at present designing a six-storey office block of white stone, steel and glass to replace the building that houses the World Trade Centre, near the Tower of London.

A knighthood has also been bestowed on David Calcutt, QC, whose press report on privacy and

related matters, published last year, was effectively seen as a last chance for the press, particularly the tabloids, to get its house in order before facing the possibility of statutory restrictions. His report, which led this January to the establishment of the Press Complaints Commission, said that it was in everybody's interests that freedom should be upheld, provided that it was not at the expense of other important rights.

Sir David, master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, is a quiet lawyer, respected for his chair-

manship of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers. His tasks have included assessing compensation for the Guildford Four, who spent 14 years in prison.

Robert Skidelsky, professor of international studies at Warwick university, also becomes a life peer. Countess Mountbatten of Burma becomes CBE for services to the Red Cross. John Dickie, a former journalist on the Daily Mail, is made OBE.

Business honours, page 25
Sporting honours, page 40



Cheshire: long devotion to helping the disabled

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST

LIFE PEERS

BARONESS

Perry, Mrs Pauline, director, South Bank polytechnic.

BARONS

Cheshire, Group Captain Geoffrey Leonard, VC, OM, DSO, DFC, founder of Cheshire Foundation Homes.

Macfarlane, Sir Norman (Somerville), chairman, Macfarlane Group.

Skidelsky, Professor Robert Jacob Alexander, professor of international studies, Warwick University.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS

Deas, Sir (Arthur) Paul, MP, deputy chairman of Ways and Means, MP for Woodspring.

Hamilton, Archibald, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence, MP for Epsom and Ewell.

Roberts, Sir (Iwan) Wyn (Pritchard), Minister of State, Welsh Office, MP for Conwy.

KNIGHTS

Blahop, Michael David, CBE, chairman, British Midland Airways.

Buchanan, Robin Wilson, chairman, Wessex Regional Health Authority.

Burnard, Robert Sidney, CBE, QPM, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary.

Calcutt, David Charles, QC, for public service.

Carver, Philip David, CBE, deputy chairman, Merseyline Development Corporation.

Chaplin, Malcolm Hilbery, CBE, for public service.

Cope, John (Ambrose), MP, for public service.

Callen, Edward John, chairman, Health and Safety Commission.

Downes, Edward Thomas, CBE, conductor.

Duffy, (Albert) (Edward) Patrick, MP, for services to the North Atlantic Assembly.

Field, Malcolm David, chairman, Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, managing director, WH Smith Group.

Gill, Anthony Keith, chairman and chief executive, Lucas Industries.

Geewell, Brian Lawrence, for public service.

Hall, John, chairman, Cameron Hall Developments.

Harding, Christopher George Francis, chairman, British Nuclear Fuels.

Houghton, John Theodore, CBE, Director General and Chief Executive, Meteorological Office.

Rhodes-James, Robert Vidal, MP, for public service.

Joughin, Michael, CBE, chairman, Scottish Hydro-Electric.

Lees, David Bryan, chairman and chief executive, GKN plc, chairman, CBI Economic and Financial Committee.

Leslie, Peter Evelyn, chairman, Export Guarantees Advisory Council, deputy deputy chairman, Barclays Bank.

Mitchell, Frederick Albert (Ber), chairman, The Football Association.

Rogers, Richard George, for services to architecture.

Smith, Joseph William Grenville, director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

Solomon, Harry, chairman, Hilldown Holdings.

Stewart, Bernard Harold Ian Halley, MP, RD, for political service.

Sykes, Professor Malcolm Keith, Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics, University of Oxford.

ORDER OF THE BATH

Thomas, Professor John Meurig, director and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, the Royal Institution; director, Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory.

Thomson, Thomas James, CBE, chairman, Greater Glasgow Health Board.

Williams, Professor David Glyndwr Tudor, vice-chancellor, University of Cambridge; president, Wolfson College, Cambridge.

Zemman, Professor Erik Christoph, principal, Herford College, Oxford, and Gresham Professor of Geometry.

KCB

Bosma, John Bryant, CB, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Hillhouse, Robert Russell, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office.

Kemp, Edward Peter, CB, Secretary, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office.

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Sarah Walker: mezzo-soprano whose choice of dress shook traditionalists at last night of the Proms - surprised but 'dead chuffed' at being made a CBE

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Butler, Maj David Henry MC. Money-Coutts, David Burdett. De Grey, Roger, President of the Royal Academy.

Gibson, Colonel John St John Valentine CB, DSO, TD, JP.

CVO: Sir D F Attenborough; the Rev D C Cresswell; W O Farner; S B Marwick; R Adami B C G Flare, VC, P S Ziegler.

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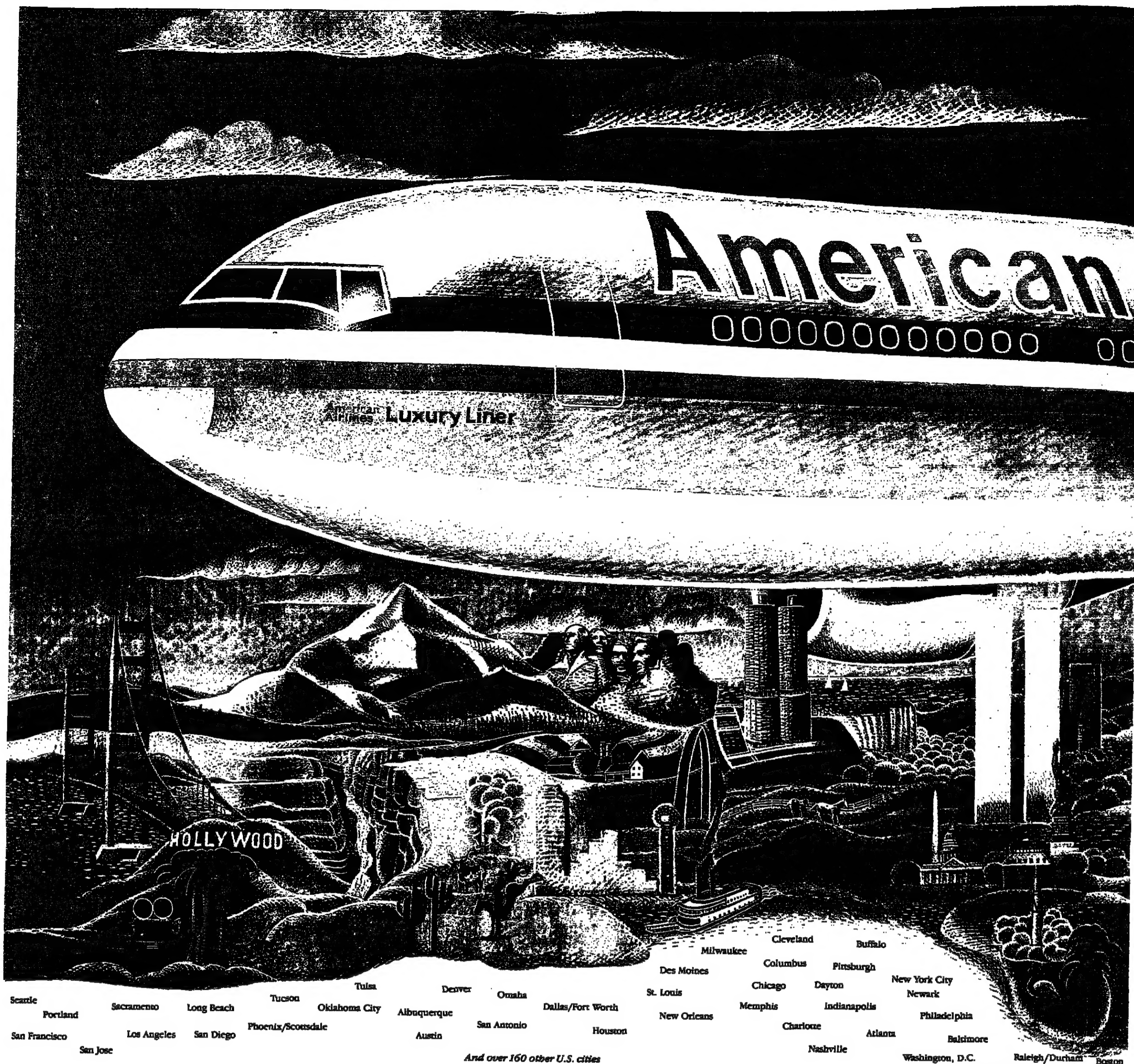
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To: Boston	12:00	14:25	109	2 July 1991
Chicago	09:55	13:00	87	2 July 1991
Chicago	13:45	16:25	47	2 July 1991
Los Angeles	10:30	14:30	157	21 July 1991
Miami	10:00	15:10	57	2 July 1991
Newark, NJ	11:00	14:25	115	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	09:00	11:50	101	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	11:30	14:20	105	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	18:00	21:00	107	2 July 1991
From: Gatwick				
To: Chicago	10:05	13:20	87	13 June 1991*
Chicago	13:25	16:40	47	2 June 1991*
Dallas/Fort Worth	10:40	14:50	51	Current
Dallas/Fort Worth	13:00	17:25	79	Current
Miami	10:00	15:05	57	Current
New York (JFK)	12:15	15:15	7	21 July 1991
From: Manchester				
To: Chicago	10:25	13:00	55	Current
New York (JFK)	12:00	15:00	93	2 July 1991
From: Glasgow				
To: Chicago	13:30	16:00	53	Current

*From Heathrow as of 2 July 1991.
All flights are daily.

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01/15/91

Mortgage fraud raises solicitors' bill to £163m

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A SURGE in large claims arising from dishonesty by solicitors in connection with mortgage fraud has pushed the anticipated total of claims to be met by the profession next year to more than £163 million.

Claims over mortgage fraud, paid out or outstanding, stand at more than £10 million, four times higher than in

1988-9, according to the solicitors' indemnity fund.

The rise in claims against the fund (which handles claims against solicitors in partnership) is forcing an increase in the insurance premiums paid by solicitors next year of more than 34 per cent.

The 1990 report of the solicitors' compensation fund, which deals largely with claims arising from defaults by one-man firms, showed that more than 1,000 claims, totalling £18.25 million, were received in 1990, compared with £14.6 million the year before.

John Young, Law Society council member and chairman of the indemnity fund, said the proposed increase in contributions was "shattering, coming at a time when many practices are experiencing falls in gross fee income and profitability". But it was no more than necessary to meet the anticipated claims in 1991-2.

The increase, reported in this week's *Law Society Gazette*, has been made partly because the estimate of claims for last year proved to be "well short of the mark". Last year, contributions were set to raise £132.3 million but as the year went on it became clear that an extra £25 million would be needed.

A contributory factor is the surge in big claims arising from dishonesty linked to mortgage fraud. The estimated £163.63 million total cost of claims for 1991-2 is calculated on the basis of a 23 per cent increase on the true cost of claims for 1990-1. Until last year, the cost of meeting claims had been rising by 20 per cent a year.

Stephen Hammett, chairman of the Law Society's standards and guidance committee, has described the fund's report as "melancholy reading". It emphasised that one of the biggest tasks facing the society was to improve quality and standards in the profession.

Most claims on the fund arose from a failure to observe statutory time limits, poor case management and lack of control rather than ignorance of the law, he said. The society's initiatives on raising quality control and new training proposals, including plans to license firms taking on trainees, were intended to tackle the failings.

The proposed 34.1 per cent increase in premiums has been endorsed by the Law Society's council, which also agreed that they could be paid in two instalments.

Other recommendations were that the minimum contribution should increase by £50 to £250, and that default contributions (paid by firms that do not submit gross fee certificates in time) should be increased from £6,000 to £8,000.

Man jailed for false valuations

A valuer who once served as a magistrate was jailed for six months yesterday for providing false valuations to a confidence trickster for a £2.5 million mortgage fraud.

Jonathan Bell, a part-time magistrate in Highgate, north London, in the early 1980s, fell under the spell of Daniel Hughes, Southwark crown court was told. Bell, aged 46, of St Albans, Hertfordshire, was jailed for six months with suspended, after being found guilty earlier this year of four counts of obtaining property by deception. Hughes was jailed for five years in May.

Officer cleared

A detective in the now disbanded West Midlands Serious Crime Squad was cleared of framing a robbery suspect. Det Sgt Anthony Bell was found not guilty of perjury and perverting the course of justice after Mr Justice Popplewell told Oxford crown court there was insufficient evidence to proceed.

Award to widow

A woman whose husband died when he was speared through his car windscreen by a metal pole uprooted by another driver was awarded £365,000 damages in the High Court. Jane Williams, of West Wickham, Kent, will share the award with her two daughters.

Cruelty order

A mother captured on video trying to suffocate her baby in hospital was put on probation for two years at Middlesex Guildhall crown court. The woman, from Gillingham, Kent, admitted cruelty.

Enquiry chief

Gareth Williams, QC, a deputy High Court judge, has been appointed to investigate allegations of mistreatment at the Ty Mawr Community Home, a children's home in Giltwern, Gwent.

Stonehenge ban

A four-mile exclusion zone banning processions of two or more people around Stonehenge came into effect today.



Flying colours: Flight Lieutenant Gibson acknowledging salutes at her graduation ceremony yesterday

Hats off for first woman pilot's wings

FLIGHT Lieutenant Julie Gibson yesterday became the first woman to receive her wings as an RAF pilot. She joined the RAF in 1984 as an engineering officer but applied to train as an aircrew officer when work as an operational RAF pilot was opened up to women.

Flight Lieutenant Gibson, aged 29, from Tavistock, Devon, began basic flying training at Linton-On-Ouse last

year and quickly went solo, flying a Jet Provost. Her determination to succeed was rewarded with a place at the Advanced Flying Training Squadron of the Multi-Engine Training Wing at RAF Finningley, South Yorkshire.

Yesterday, the coveted "wings" brevet was pinned to her uniform by Air Marshal John Thomson, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, RAF Support Command, at a graduation ceremony at

RAF Finningley. Flight Lieutenant Gibson will continue her training at RAF Northolt, west London, to fly VIPs in Andovers. She said after the ceremony: "I have always wanted to fly and now my dream has come true."

Flight Lieutenant Gibson, who hopes to gain her private pilot's licence, has clocked up 200 hours flying military aircraft. "I am lucky being paid to fly because that is all I have wanted to do."

Gulf air accuracy key to warfare, RAF leader says

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AIR power and bombing accuracy will make a greater contribution to defence after the experience of the Gulf war, an RAF commander says in an official report on the lessons to be learnt from the conflict.

Group Captain Andrew Vallance, director of defence studies for the RAF, says the events in the Gulf marked a watershed in warfare. "Future historians may well see them as the start of an era in which air power was used not only to terminate conflicts rapidly and with the least possible loss of life, but also in many cases to avert them," he says in a report published in a special edition of the RAF yearbook.

The level of air supremacy achieved during the war may never be repeated. "But air superiority must be the first defence priority for all nations," Group Captain Vallance says.

Increased accuracy would allow large reductions in the number of aircraft and crews that had to be put at risk to destroy a target. It also reduced collateral damage and unintended civilian casualties. "Hence it makes air power a

more selective and, politically, a more useful instrument," he says.

"The experience of (Operation) Desert Storm shows that, thanks to increased accuracy, conventional strategic bombing can be a very important, and indeed an indispensable, element in a theatre campaign."

He records that by January 16, the start of the allied air campaign, there were 2,430 aircraft based either within the Gulf region or close enough to project air power into it. The RAF contribution was 135 aircraft: 18 Tornado F3s, 46 Tornados GR1s and GR1As, the reconnaissance version, 12 Jaguars, 17 tankers, three Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft, 31 Chinook and Puma support helicopters, one Bae 125 and seven Hercules transport planes. "On average one allied bombing sortie took place every minute of every day," Group Captain Vallance says.

The RAF flew more than 6,100 sorties, the largest number flown by any nation except the United States and more than two and a half times that flown by the French.

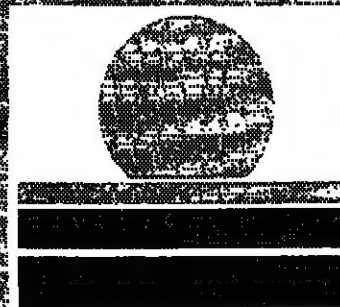
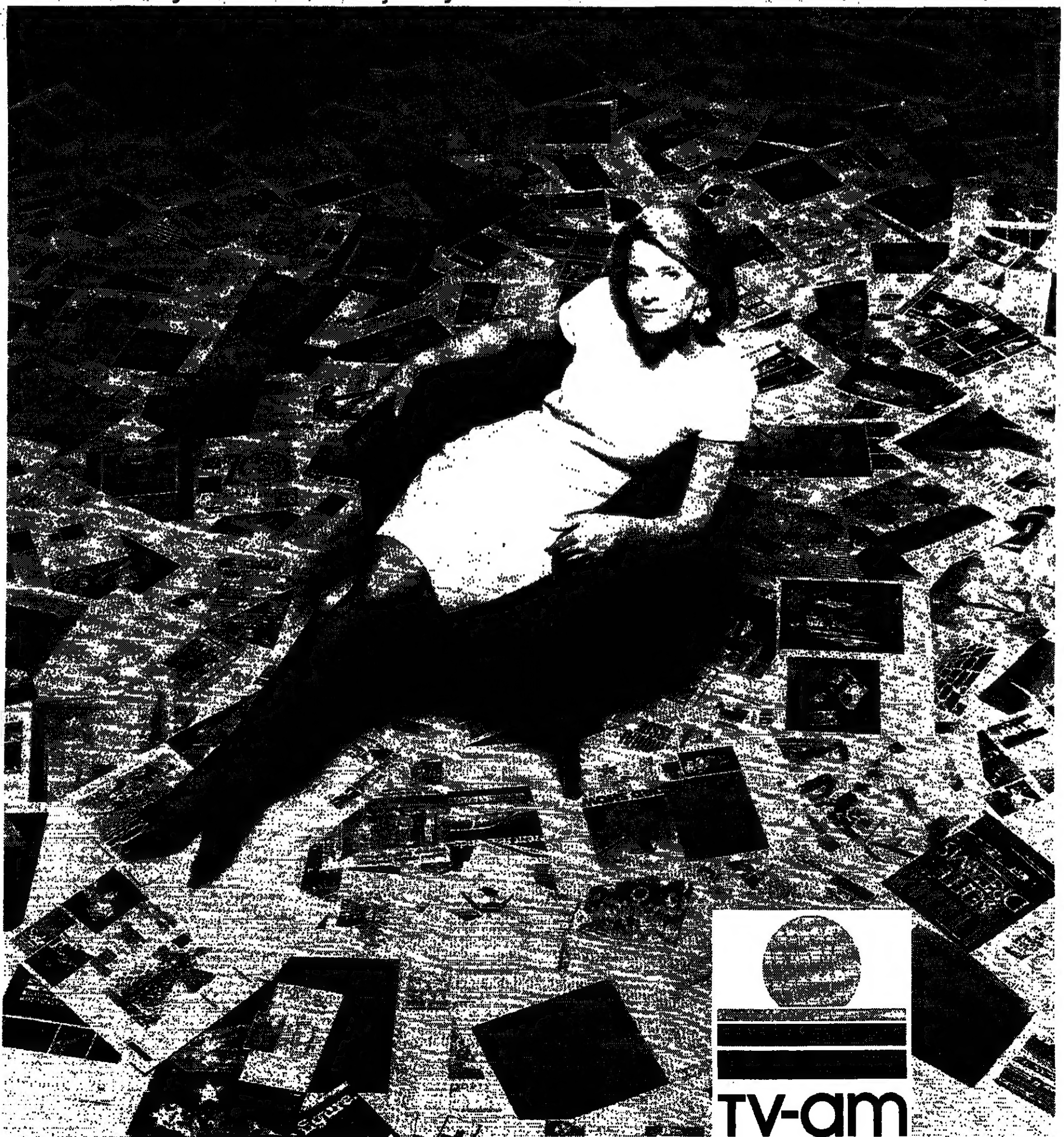
Suddenly, other colour magazines seem flat. A Sunday supplement

with real news? A colour magazine without the grey bits? Maya Even's blend

of politics, sport and the arts looks good on paper, better on the screen.

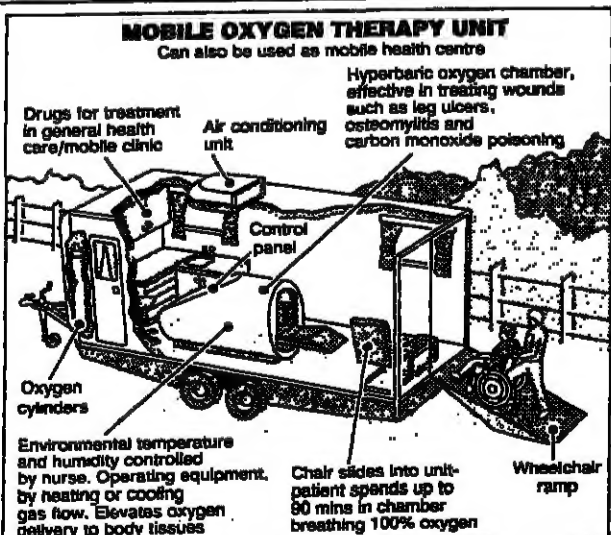
Her colour magazine appears throughout the summer. And it's delivered

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Wake up to the facts.



Oxygen therapy goes on the road

By KERRY GILL

OXYGEN therapy, used to treat a variety of ailments including burns, poisoning, leg ulcers and problem wounds, will soon be taken on tour across Britain.

A caravan-style mobile unit has been designed to visit health centres and hospitals offering non-acute care. The unit is expected to be available soon for medical demonstration and training.

The hyperbaric oxygen therapy facility, developed by Hyox Systems of Aberdeen, will be the first such mobile unit in Britain. The therapy works by heightening oxygen delivery to the body tissues. It is standard practice in countries such as

the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, but has been slow to develop here.

The therapy is often used where lack of blood supply, lack of oxygen or fluid in the tissues feature in a disease.

Outside Britain, the therapy has proved a cost-effective treatment for injuries such as burns, leg ulcers and acute poisoning.

Michael Allen, managing director of Hyox, said that while hyperbaric treatment was less widespread in Britain, its use for leg ulcers was established. "It is estimated that it costs the taxpayer £350 million a year to look after some 150,000 patients with leg ulcers that don't heal," he said.

Union champion aims for presidential challenge

From PETER STOTHARD
US EDITOR
IN WASHINGTON

SENATOR Tom Harkin, a Catholic fighter for organised labour who barely held his Iowa senate seat in November, has been hailed as the man to recapture the "once proud traditions" of the Democratic party.

The new darling of the American left, aged 51, held a "roast" this week to promote his potential presidential candidacy. At the intimate evening for 500 guests, people, not food, were put under the heat and the only slicing was of reputations as the senator mocked his party rivals, who have been so painfully reluctant to enter the 1992 race against President Bush.

Senator Harkin said that he had asked Mario Cuomo, the governor of New York, to the celebration but he had refused, saying that he "appreciated the offer" and had "no plans" to come and "no plans to make plans". The senator's jokes at the expense of Mr Cuomo went down well among an audience that included the equally hesitant Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, the scandal-plagued



Richards: guest of honour at campaign party

Senator Charles Robb of Virginia and, as guest-of-honour, Governor Ann Richards of Texas.

With so many senior Democrats holding back, and the gloomy prospect of the party choosing a token, sacrificial victim such as Lloyd Bentsen, Michael Dukakis's defeated running mate, minds are turning towards a fiery orator who does at least appear to have the stomach for battle. Senator Harkin was vigorously applauded after urging Washington's well-heeled advocates of the working class to

get off their knees and "put a progressive Democrat in the White House next year". There was little doubt as to whom he was referring.

The funds from the evening — each ticket cost \$500 — will go to Senator Harkin's political action committee. For the past few weeks he has been raising funds, pushing his message that "the working men and women of America have been getting hit below the belt by the policies of Reagan and Bush". He is concentrating heavily on trade unions who, although comparatively weak, can still provide big financial contributions for a candidate who says what they want to hear.

The rise of Senator Harkin has already caused widespread ructions, not just because of who he is but because of where he comes from. Since the early seventies Iowa has been the left's biggest weapon in American politics. Its unusual system of town meetings, known as caucuses and held at the opening of each campaign year, have been dominated by liberal activists whose influence has formed a barrier that right-wing Democrats have found hard to cross.

The result has been a series of north eastern liberal losers, most recently Michael Dukakis. The right of the party has been looking for a way to diminish the power of the Iowa caucuses, arguing that it is ridiculous to bias candidate selection to the whims of an unrepresentative section of a rural, pacifist and generally unrepresentative state.

Senator Harkin would be almost unbeatable in Iowa. He would thus ensure that the caucuses had no real meaning. Some say his popularity on Thursday night may stem from the possibility that this dozen of the left may unintentionally achieve just the result that the right has been aiming for. His candidacy could give rivals an excuse to skip Iowa and move on to more conservative southern states where the Harkin message will be as the proverbial red rag to a bull.

Iowans themselves are nervous of this prospect. The caucuses bring in some \$20 million to the state, mostly from the expense accounts of journalists, lobbyists and pundits. Without that extra cash where will the Senator's supporters get the money for all those "roasts" in future?



Inside view: a cell at the new Colombian prison built to entice the drug baron, Pablo Escobar, to surrender

Soft-cell treatment awaits drug baron

La Catedral, Colombia — If the drug baron, Pablo Escobar, surrenders, he will be held in a spacious, comfortable cell with a panoramic view of tree-covered mountains (Alvaro Pardo writes).

The Colombian authorities have allowed journalists into a prison being prepared for Escobar after

he asked the government to let them inspect the jail to counter reports that he would be held in a "five-star hotel". The fugitive boss of the Medellín cocaine cartel has said he hopes to surrender in exchange for a government offer of immunity from extradition and a shorter jail term. Builders have worked

around the clock to convert a drug addicts' rehabilitation centre in the mountains near Escobar's home town of Envigado into a high-security prison for him. Escobar's cell was comfortable and consisted of an area of 930 sq ft, living room, bedroom and bathroom, with a view over the surrounding mountains.

"It's a lie to say that the locks and keys are made of gold. As you can see, it is a prison with normal conditions. The rest of the prisons in the country should be like this," Jorge Pataquiva, the prison director said. "I think everything is ready. So the first people can start surrendering in the next few days." (Reuters)

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US was ready to lift ban on Greene

From MARTIN FLETCHER
IN WASHINGTON

HAD Graham Greene lived just a few more months, he would have had the satisfaction of seeing his name removed from the secret list of "political undesirables" barred entry to America.

The British novelist, whose friendship with the likes of Fidel Castro and Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega made him persona non grata in Washington, was one of more than 350,000 people from 146 countries on the so-called "lookout list", a legacy of the McCarthy era.

After a unanimous vote by the Senate foreign relations committee this week, the State Department will begin the three-year task of excising the names of about 250,000 people barred on purely ideological grounds, leaving only 100,000 or so who are still perceived as representing a threat to national security or should otherwise be excluded.

By making the State Department take the initiative, the vote went a stage further than a 1990 revision. That said foreigners could no longer be barred for beliefs or political associations permitted under the constitution, but it made no effort to amend the National Automated Immigration Lookout System, as the list is formally known.

Greene was in good company. Others known to have been barred in the past include Nobel laureates, Doris Lessing, the British-based author, Yves Montand, the French actor, Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian prime minister, and even Pierre Trudeau, though his name was quickly removed when he became prime minister of Canada.

Arsenic test on president of 1850

Louisville, Kentucky — A coroner has been granted permission to open the crypt of Zachary Taylor, the 12th president of the United States, to test his remains for evidence of arsenic poisoning.

The curiosity of Richard Greathouse, the Jefferson, Kentucky, county coroner, was whetted by an author, Clara Rising, who has been researching a book on Taylor, who died in 1850. She is focusing on the possibility that he may have been murdered.

Mr Greathouse, after getting federal permission and with the approval of a Taylor descendant, signed an order authorising exhumation of Taylor's remains from the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery in Louisville. (AP)

Laid back

Edwards Air Base — The shuttle Columbia returned to earth in California and for the first time the crew were taken away in a reclining position so the effects of weightlessness could be checked more accurately. (Reuters)

New eruption

Manila — A fourth serious eruption of Mt Pinatubo again produced a 15-mile high mushroom cloud as Typhoon Yunya, strengthening rapidly, headed straight toward the volcano danger zone across the central Philippines.

Arctic pledge

Helsinki — Eight nations with territory in the Arctic region signed a declaration pledging to protect the Arctic's fragile environment and said they would consider tougher pollution controls. (Reuters)

NEW YORK NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

What the mobster said to his maid

With former gangsters selling their memoirs and advising Hollywood, it was only natural that FBI agents should want to get in on the act. For the past month mafia fans have been devouring one of the most authentic yarns yet to emerge from the New York branch of the underworld organisation, a bestseller called *Boss of Bosses — the Fall of the Godfather* written by Joseph O'Brien and Andris Kurins, two agents who, until Wednesday, served in the FBI's New York office. The book is riveting because it is based on one of the FBI's most successful eavesdropping operations, the bugging of "Big Paul" Castellano.

In 1983, the authors say, they helped to drug Doberman guard dogs and overcame an alarm system at the fortress-like home of Castellano, the all-powerful godfather of the Gambinos. They planted a transmitter in a lamp on the long, coffee table where he did all his business, and for months the FBI transcribed the day-to-day administration of New York's Mob.

Some of the transcript was used to prosecute half a dozen leaders, including Castellano.

But the most intriguing and private conversations were sealed until the agents published them. What emerges is a straight-from-the-horse's-mouth portrait of the real-life mafia that seems to come direct from the movies. Included are mob betrayals, murders, children and mistresses.

Castellano, who was shot outside a Manhattan restaurant in 1985 before his trial, can be heard wooing his Colombian maid, then confessing miserably that he has been impotent since 1976, the year he became godfather.

One day the old man's spirits are rekindled when he announces to the maid, Gloria, that he has found an operation that will restore his vigour. "When, Meester Paul?" she asks.

"As soon as the parts come in. We're just waiting for the parts," he replies.

The FBI is outraged that the agents have violated a sacred tenet of the agency by profiting from evidence gathered. James Fox, the head of the New York bureau, said the mafia could "learn a lot about our methods. It's like a textbook for them".

FATHER'S DAY. WHAT BETTER TIME TO THINK ABOUT MUMMIES.

This year, Harrods would like to suggest you go somewhere a little different to find a present for your father. Ancient Egypt.

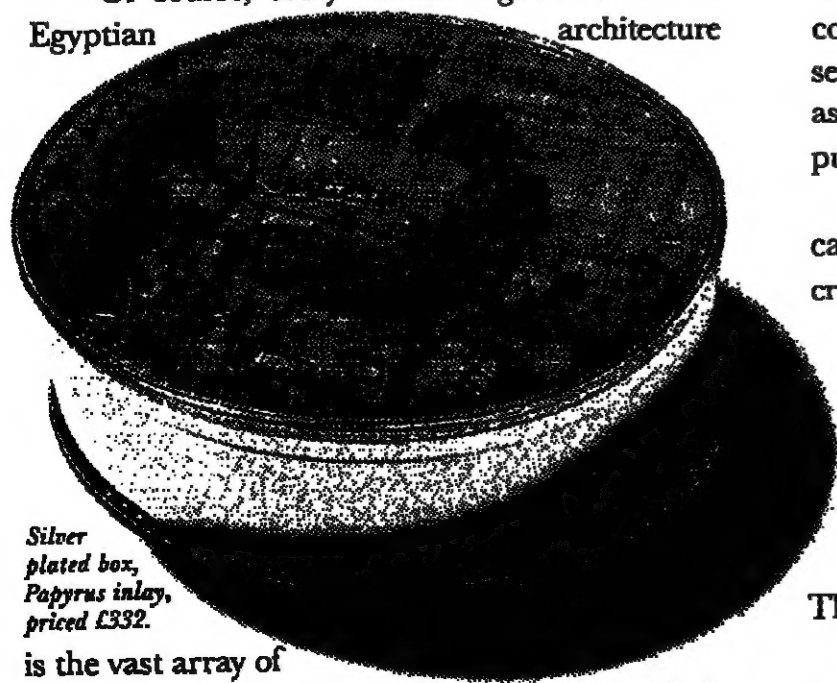
To get there simply make the short trip to our Ground and Lower Ground Floors, which have now been connected by an escalator, to create a spectacular new Egyptian Hall.

Inspired by the great Pharaoh, Akhenaten, who ruled Egypt from 1353 BC to 1335 BC, the Hall has taken Europe's finest craftsmen over 6 months to complete.

The ceiling has been hand-painted with birds, papyrus and reeds. All of the walls are lined with sphinxes and inlaid with carved stone friezes. And the gigantic pillars, which stretch the height of both the floors, are covered in hieroglyphics.

In fact, the Hall looks so genuine, during its construction it was even authenticated by the experts from the British Museum.

Of course, every bit as magnificent as the Egyptian architecture



Silver plated box, Papyrus inlay, priced £332.

is the vast array of unusual merchandise you will find in the Hall.

All of which we feel certain any leading archaeologist would be excited to unearth.



Tutankhamon mask from Boehm, priced £1,000. Of the world's most famous mummy, Tutankhamon, priced £1,000. Made from Boehm porcelain, this Limited Edition mask is a copy of the original Howard Carter spent ten years searching for and eventually found in 1923. (Rest assured, though, unlike Mr Carter, you won't be put under a curse for taking it away.)

For fathers who firmly believe in burning the candle at one end, there's also David McGinty's crushed white marble candlestick holder, in the shape of a winged griffin, priced £205.

If, however, he happens to be a keen ornithologist, you should keep your eye out for the metal and wood sculpture of the lesser spotted Ibis, priced £47.50. A bird the Egyptians believed to be the reincarnation of Thoth, the 'Lord of the Moon'.

While for those of you who'd like to give your father a bottle of something, we have Penhaligon's Hamman Bouquet Cologne, priced £26. Or how about buying him the Bath Oil in a gilded bottle

that's been created specially for us, priced £150.

Also on the Ground Floor, we have cage cups, delicate ornaments that have been carved from a single piece of solid glass. Reproduced for the first time since, Roman times, each one takes four months to make and prices start from £1,500.

But like in Egypt itself, there's still a great deal more waiting to be discovered underground. Which is why we definitely recommend you go down to our Lower Ground Floor.

Here you'll find other wonderful but more affordable gifts that should prove to your father how you have inherited his impeccable good taste.

There are collectable miniature soldiers that have been dressed in traditional uniforms from all around the world, priced from £80 to £360 each.

And brass appliqué and wood chests to keep them in, priced from £40.

Or, if you want to make sure he will always keep in touch with you, no matter where you are,

we have a Claire Guest Papyrus and silver plated ink well, priced £500.

So, if all this has made you think about mummies why not pay a visit to our new Egyptian Hall?

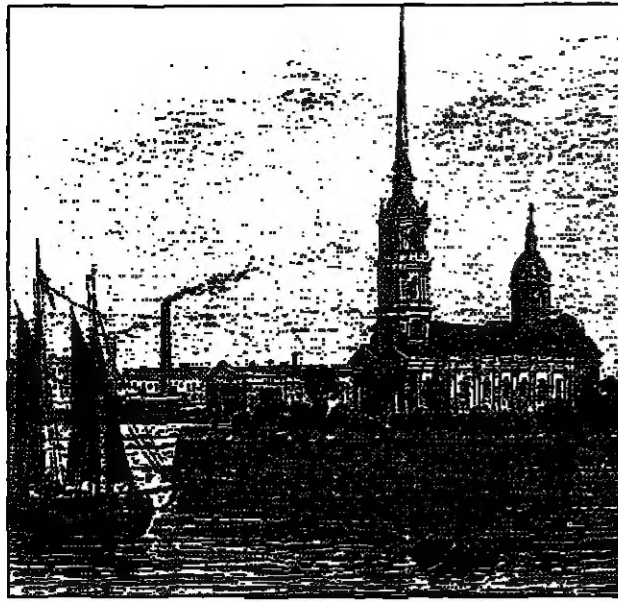
After all, it is Father's Day.

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THE NEW EGYPTIAN HALL ON THE GROUND AND LOWER GROUND FLOORS.

Vote for St Petersburg splits loyalties of Tzarist survivor



Calm before the storm: the church in the Fortress of St Peter and St Paul, St Petersburg, about 1881

VERA Rozenberg, aged 86, was born in St Petersburg and may now die in a place of that name. Her mind is sharp and her memories of the toll taken on her city by war, famine and revolution are crystal clear.

If there is one thing about which she is confused, however, it is what to think of this week's referendum in which a majority of residents said they preferred Leningrad's historic name.

Stroking her wispy white hair in her ill-lit and desperately shabby flat in a *kommunalka* near the city centre where she shares a bathroom and kitchen with several families, she can pinpoint to the month all the landmarks of her life. She remembers coming into a chaotic Petrograd in 1919 from the country village

where she had been staying. She had lost the addresses of all her relations in the city and had to queue for work at the labour exchange.

One of her first jobs was as nanny to a family from the bourgeoisie, a class which did not immediately disappear after the revolution. On one hand, she has fond, probably rose-tinted memories of the city of her childhood. "It was so much cleaner and a more comfortable place to live. There is just no comparison with today. It was full of nice little stores and workshops, and people were so much politser," she said.

So, in certain moods, she supports the name change. "After all," she said, "it wasn't the bolsheviks who built the city." Then she reconsiders: "All those intel-

Leningrad cannot erase its bitter memories or change its people. Bruce Clark visits the city to meet an indomitable resident

lectuals and bourgeois citizens have been killed, you can't bring them back. It's more important to change people than names, and that will take much longer."

As for most residents of her age, her most searing experience was not the bolshevik uprising or the civil war, but the 900-day Nazi siege in which Hitler promised to "wipe Leningrad off the face of the earth."

Mrs Rozenberg has lived in her shabby flat for 56 years and she vividly remembers stepping into the street one morning in 1942 to find a woman, aged just

20, who had dropped dead of hunger and cold, like hundreds of thousands of others. Part of her leg had been ripped out by someone so desperate for something to eat that they turned to cannibalism.

Mrs Rozenberg's second husband was killed during the blockade while working in a factory, but there was no question of giving him a decent burial. "So many corpses were piling up, he just had to go into the mass grave like everybody else," she said. Her brother was one of the millions who vanished without trace

when Stalin's mass repressions began in 1937. Her first husband, a watchmaker, fell foul of the 1928 campaign to close small businesses and confiscate private holdings of gold. And yet, like so many of her generation, Mrs Rozenberg has an extraordinarily irrational admiration for the dictator who dominated much of her life. "We lived well under him, we wept when he died," she said. "The shops were full and there was order."

With conviction Mrs Rozenberg recites the standard reason against changing the city's name: "It's going to cost them billions to change those street names, surely they could do something better with the money?"

"And, anyway, Lenin did quite a lot for the people." London: The Soviet leadership yesterday gave a clear signal that it will fight all the way to stop Leningrad reverting to St Petersburg (Michael Binyon writes).

Anatoli Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet and a close ally of President Gorbachev, said the vote was not a referendum, merely an opinion poll with no legal force, and suggested that only the Congress of People's Deputies could approve a change of name.

Communist losers offer excuses for Russian poll defeat

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

SOVIET communists have never been good losers. When the bolsheviks lost the constituent assembly elections in 1917, Lenin called in his red guards but, nearly 74 years later, communists unhappy with the convincing victory of Boris Yeltsin in the Russian presidential election have only the columns of their party newspapers to turn to.

Yesterday those traditionalists were as bitter as could be. They complained about the "low" turnout, which was generally higher than for the March 17 referendum, "numerous irregularities", and restrictions on free expression. They were also desperate to emphasise that what might look like a comprehensive

defeat for communism was, in fact, a hearty endorsement of the new Gorbachev-Yeltsin alliance.

Sovetskaya Rossiya, the paper of the hardline Russian Communist party, which ran a vicious anti-Yeltsin campaign before the vote, gave only preliminary results without comment and an enumeration of "abuses" which self-righteously concluded: "Elections should be backed by a state guarantee that the opinion of any citizen will be taken into account without distortion or adjustment... if the opinion of even one citizen is missing, then you cannot speak of the opinion of all."

Pravda, in a commentary on its front page headed, "We've

voted... What next?" said the campaign had been characterised by aggressiveness. It reported unauthorised ballot papers and complained for the umpteenth time that ethnic Russians in other republics had had no vote. The paper suggested that even the requisite 50 per cent of the vote (40 million) was low for electing the president of 148 million people. The turnout, it said, "could have been higher".

Earlier, in a rare show of bile, Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow, accused the communists of waging a vengeful campaign and refusing to countenance any compromise. "They had a historic chance to reach agreement with the democrats on a common platform, but did not even make the effort," he said.

The prevailing mood in the radicals' camp, however, was exultant. Yesterday copies of the low-circulation democratic papers were changing hands at up to triple the cover price as Muscovites sought printed evidence of their win and a souvenir of what Mr Popov has called "the first day of the Russian state".

By an uncanny coincidence, the vote won by the communist traditionalists, Nikolai Ryzhkov and Albert Makashov, is estimated to be equivalent to or less than the 25 per cent won by the bolsheviks in 1917. The winners then, with 58 per cent of the seats — almost exactly the proportion won by Mr Yeltsin — were the Socialist Revolutionaries with policies advocating a civil constitution and land reform.

Many Russians now hope that they will be able to continue the democratic development which was so brutally interrupted 74 years ago.

● *Vladimir* — Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, said yesterday that he would discuss his future in the communist party on his return to Moscow and believed he might be expelled for calling for a new democratic party.

Asked at a press conference here if he would resign from the party, he said: "I will talk about it in Moscow. I have already said what my opinion is in principle. Where putting my opinion into concrete form is concerned, I must do that in Moscow, all the more so because there is a danger that I will be expelled from the party." (Reuters)

'Joke' candidate baffles pundits

By MARY DEJEVSKY

THE great surprise of this week's Russian presidential election was the provisional third place won by Vladimir Volfovich Zhirinovsky, chairman of the tiny and misnamed Liberal Democratic party. Not only did he beat the other fringe candidates, he also attracted more votes than the well-known former interior minister, Vadim Bakatin.

Mr Zhirinovsky is 45 and fearless — many would say reckless. He studied oriental languages, practised law, and does not let modesty stand in his way. When he announced that he was standing for the presidency, his candidacy was dismissed as a joke. Now, with his hoarse and staccato delivery, which reminds some of the young Adolf Hitler, he is called dangerous instead.

If Boris Yeltsin has been unjustly branded a demagogue, Vladimir Volfovich, as he is universally known, is the real thing. He is one of the few Russian politicians to speak in television soundbites, and he knows what Russians want. They want order, they want their country to be great again, they want to be rich, and they want vodka. He promises it all: a united Russia from the Baltic to the Pacific ruled from the Kremlin; a crackdown on crime; an economic free for all; and cheap vodka.

His enemies like to play on his German-Jewish sound-



Zhirinovskiy: promises of unity and cheap vodka

ing patronymic, but he garnered an estimated six million votes. In some areas, he even beat the tired-looking former prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, into third place.

That someone wanted Mr Zhirinovsky to stand is clear from the unusual manner of his nomination. He was the only one of the six presidential candidates not to collect the 100,000 signatures necessary for nomination and chose instead to defend his candidacy before the full Russian parliament, which gave him the required 25 per cent. What may never be established is whether that "someone" was President Gorbachev, trying to discover how much popular support such sinister populism commands when it is forcefully presented.



White on black: the Sacré-Cœur basilica standing in contrast yesterday against an enormous pall of smoke in the sky over Montmartre after an oil depot caught fire in the Parisian suburb of Saint Ouen. Seven firemen were badly burnt and 2,500 people evacuated from the area

Damned to life in a Zurich park

In the heart of the Zurich, a formerly favourite spot for family picnics is now littered with doomed drug addicts and their miserable paraphernalia. Philip Jacobson writes

ers call "the park of the damned". As an indirect result of the drugs trade, the land of Heidi and the cuckoo clock now has the highest rate of Aids per head of population in Europe (6.8 in every 100,000 against 1.6 in Britain) and the epidemic is now killing, on average, one person in Switzerland every day. On some counts, anything from one-third to a half of Switzerland's hard-drug addicts (mostly heroin, but crack is

most days from the officially-backed centres in the park.

Although police are sometimes posted at Platzspitz, their main job appears to be keeping the most befuddled users from leaving, and warning off unwary visitors (there are said to have been occasional threats to stab outsiders with infected needles). The city authorities have evidently concluded that driving the drugs bazaar from one spot to another is quite useless: allowing it to settle in the park, however distasteful most Zurichers may find that, at least has the merit of permitting more effective surveillance.

To Zurich's credit, it overcame innate local conservatism to follow the controversial lead of Bern in handing out new syringes and needles in exchange for old. But the failure to follow through with the equivalent of the federal capital's properly supervised "fixerium", where a small number of addicts are treated in private at one time and dealing is strictly forbidden — effectively created the hideous situation in Platzspitz today.

Why addiction and Aids should have stuck so hard at Switzerland is another story. Some Swiss blame the breakdown of traditional family values; others the fearsome pressure to conform in the world capital of capitalism. Either way, those blank-eyed youngsters in the Zurich park, reeling while life goes on its prosperous way near by, are past caring.



Pressing the point: men of the Swiss Socialist party ironing their shirts in a Bern street yesterday in support of thousands of women who stopped work, joined demonstrations and picketed on "equality soup" to protest against discrimination. Twenty years after gaining the vote and ten years since sexual equality became law, Swiss women went on strike to renew demands for equal pay

González testimony at trial

Madrid — Felipe González, the Spanish prime minister, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the creation and aims of a terrorist group that claimed 23 killings of alleged Basque separatists in France between 1983-87.

Señor González's written testimony was read into the record during the fourth day of the Madrid trial of two policemen, the former Bilbao deputy police commissioner, José Amado and his assistant, Michel Dominguez, who are accused of masterminding the gang, the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (Gal).

The so-called "Amado case" has raised questions about whether Señor González's socialist administration may have backed and funded "a dirty war" in the 1980s against alleged members of the Basque separatist group living in self-exile in southwestern France. (AP)

Waste refusal

Bonn — The German state of Lower Saxony, supported by several hundred protesters, is refusing to let a consignment of nuclear waste be stored in a plant near the town of Gorleben. The waste is part of several tonnes sent to Belgium and returned after an attempt at illegal dumping. (AFP)

Border bomber

Moscow — An Afghan pilot, who apologised for accidentally straying over the Soviet border and killing four villages when he thought he was bombing a rebel convoy, has been named as "Mustafa", the deputy chief of the Afghan air force, according to *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the communist youth paper. (Reuters)

Socialists lose

Madrid — The Socialists lost control of Seville, home town of Felipe González, the Spanish prime minister, to a conservative-Andalusian coalition in municipal polls. Alejandro Rojas Marcos, the Andalusian party founder, is to be mayor. The Socialists also failed to gain control of Madrid and Valencia.

Lucky break

Vladivostok — An Australian pensioner, aged 61, won a record jackpot of \$19.8 million (about £1 million) from a casino fruit machine as her husband and dog waited outside. The woman was urged by her husband to end a three-year break from gambling on Thursday, June 13, which he considered lucky. (Reuters)

Italians to send back refugees

FROM PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

SOME 700 Albanian refugees who set out from Albania this week on makeshift rafts and were picked up by ships in the Adriatic are to be sent home, the Italian government decided yesterday.

Margherita Boniver, the immigration minister, said the Albanians, who are being held on board ships in Italian ports, would be taken back to Albania on ferries escorted by naval vessels.

Gianni De Michelis, the foreign minister, said yesterday after a visit to Tirana on Thursday that the Albanian government had agreed not to punish those who tried to leave. Signor De Michelis had presented a £28 million package of emergency aid for the Albanian economy.

Alia denounces past errors

FROM LIAM McDOWALL IN TIRANA

THE final residues of stalinism have been filtered out this week from the formerly communist Party of Labour of Albania which ruled the country with its unique brand of isolationist marxism-leninism from the second world war until its collapse ten days ago after a prolonged national strike. It has finally conceded the imperative to debunk the past and to reform.

Despite a rearguard action by conservatives, delegates at the party's national congress condemned Enver Hoxha — its former first secretary and leader of the country until his death in 1985 — for "grave errors and excesses" and for "creating an epoch of terror". Nine members of the old politburo were expelled from the party, which was renamed the Socialist party, while the recognised reformers Fatos Nano and Spiro Dedë took control of the leadership. The

new spirit of openness is a radical departure from an era, less than six months ago, when genuine debate or access to the ruling elite was impossible.

By way of "proof of this new openness", I was told that my request had been granted to visit the presidential residence to interview Ramiz Alia, chosen successor to Hoxha as first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania until his resignation, as required by the constitution, last month to become president.

Greeted warmly by the president in his modest office, I was immediately informed that "the cold-war mentality had ceased across Europe" and of his earnest "desires for good relations with Britain".

Mr Alia argued that radical reforms in the Socialist party "were real and not cosmetic". He added that with the depoliticisation of all institu-

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Sweden goes ahead with attempt to join the EC

FROM TONY SAMSTAG IN OSLO

SWEDEN ended months of speculation yesterday with the announcement that it is to apply formally for membership of the European Community on July 1. Ingvar Carlsson, the prime minister, told the Riksdag (parliament) he was now confident that the nation's policy of neutrality, which was previously seen as the main obstacle to joining the EC, was compatible with membership.

The move, while expected, has left Sweden's Nordic neighbours in a mild state of shock. Norway, particularly, whose politicians have been reluctant to discuss EC membership for the past two decades and whose conservative-led coalition government collapsed last year over trade negotiations with the Twelve, now faces a turbulent public debate, which could turn violent in the run-up to local elections this year. In Finland, the fragile new non-socialist government could be at risk if debate on the issue turns passionate.

EC politicians, including government ministers in Denmark (the only Nordic member), have spent much of the past year exerting pressure on

Norway and Finland to address the issue of membership, stepping up the campaign as Sweden's intention of applying became clear. Noting that Austria's application had already made dissolution of the European Free Trade Association (Efta) all but inevitable, the pro-marketisers for a time floated, with Swedish support, the idea of a common Nordic application by Sweden, Norway and Finland. But even now, their argument continues.

If Finland moves quickly it too can become a member by 1995. Norway would then face the threat of isolation and, in Eurospeak, "marginalisation" until well into the next century. The minority Labour government has responded sluggishly, when at all, to such provocation. Even yesterday, when questioned by reporters in the Storting (parliament), Gro Harlem Brundtland, the prime minister, dismissed the Swedish announcement as "something we have known about since November last year". In contrast, the leader of the conservative opposition, Kari Kallumäki, said that "it would very clearly be in our national interest to enter the negotiating phase for membership with Sweden" probably from January 1993.

This would still be quite possible, she added, because Norway had already been through the negotiation process during its abortive bid for membership in 1972. The process ended when a referendum overturned the decision to apply, following a traumatic and viciously xenophobic campaign.

Finland, like Norway, has only a small immigrant population and its citizens remain both frightened and ignorant of foreigners, like Sweden, it has in the past worried that its neutrality (not to mention its "special relationship" with the Soviet Union) might be compromised by EC membership. But following the easing of East-West tensions, and with the example of Sweden before it, opinion polls in Finland last year showed for the first time a tiny majority in favour of membership.

Finnish political analysts set great store by the unprecedented absence from the new government's policy statement this year of the policy which bound Finland so closely to its special relationship with the Soviet Union that membership of the community was unthinkable. President Gorbachev is given much of the credit for this: during a visit to Helsinki in 1987 he told journalists that Finland should make its own decision whether it wanted to join.



Carlsson: says neutrality no longer an obstacle

● **Trap protest:** David Trippier, the environment minister, criticized France yesterday for refusing to ban all forms of leghold traps by 1993. Mr Trippier said he found it "unacceptable" that France proposed to carry on using a form of leghold trap with teeth made of hardened rubber.

Nazi past overshadows Lili's creator

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN BERLIN

THE composer of *Lili Marleen*, the haunting wartime ballad which was the unofficial anthem of German troops and then became a hit with British soldiers too, is to be stripped of his post as the head of a leading Berlin cultural society.

The removal of Norbert Schultze from the Leon Jessel foundation, named after a Jewish composer murdered by the Nazis, comes after a student researching Herr Schultze's works revealed that the composer, known for his film music and operettas, also wrote military propaganda songs for the Nazis. These include *Bombs for England* and *Forwards to the East*, which includes the lines: "The march which Horst Wessel began/in the

brown robe of the SA/The grey columns will complete... Führer command, we will follow you."

Local politicians from the Green-Alternative List party in the borough of Wilmsdorf have called for his resignation on the ground that his presence at the head of the organisation would be an insult to Hitler's Jewish victims. They also want him to be stripped of the medal he was awarded for his services to culture in Berlin.

"Herr Schultze was a verbal perpetrator of the regime," said Roland Thiel. "He did not declare these songs before his appointment last year. It would be more suitable to have a victim of a Third Reich at the helm of the foundation than a former supporter of it." Horst Dohm, the Chris-

tian Democrat mayor of Wilmsdorf, and Herr Schultze's deputy at the foundation, described the charges as outdated and vengeful. "He was put through denazification by the allies after the war," he said. "I don't think we have the right to impose it on him again. He is 80 years old and has proved his democratic credentials repeatedly by service to the artistic community since 1945."

Herr Schultze said that he intends to resign for the sake of the foundation, which provides help to needy families and artists in Berlin. He denies that he hid his past as a musical propagandist of the regime. Herr Schultze said that he was ashamed of the songs he had written during the war.

Lili Marleen, about a girl

waiting in the lamplight outside her boyfriend's garrison, was banned in East Germany as militaristic but secretly hoarded by war veterans. Herr Thiel has criticised the song as glorifying the atmosphere of war, saying that the sympathy its composer inspires should not weaken condemnation of his propaganda.

The case has revived dispute as to whether collaboration with a regime can ever be expiated. The phenomenon is likely to be repeated when former sympathisers of East Germany's communist regime rise to prominence in the unified Germany. "I fear that our successors will end up having the same quarrel about a different dictatorship well into the next century," Herr Dohm said.

Belly dancers' tax bills shake Egypt

By CHRISTOPHER WALKER

TAX demands for a total of £700,000 from two of Egypt's leading belly dancers have provoked a heated national debate about the widening gap between rich and poor in the most populous Arab state.

According to official sources, the tax authorities have demanded £400,000 in back taxes from Sahar Zaki, regarded by many Egyptians as the star of the country's formidable army of 22,000 professional belly dancers. But she has refused to pay.

Miss Zaki, who can command more than £2,000 for a brief appearance at a society wedding — where a belly dancer is held to bring good luck — has challenged the finance ministry, which now

plans to take her to court. One of her main rivals, known throughout the Arab world by her stage name, Laila, agreed to pay £300,000 on her estimated earnings between 1985 and 1989 to fend off the threat of a similar court case. The sums involved contrast with a civil servant's monthly take-home pay, often as low as £12. Muhammad Abdel Qudus wrote in the left-wing opposition paper, *al-Shaab*: "What is happening in our country where a woman of less than 30 has all this money, while millions are suffering from high prices? The real joke is that this comes at a time when we are all being asked to tighten our belts to get out of the economic crisis."

US troops leave Dahuk despite Kurdish pleas

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

THE small American army contingent stationed at Dahuk in northern Iraq was preparing last night to complete its pullout from the Kurdish-controlled city, despite pleas from local Kurdish leaders to stay and warnings of a second Kurdish exodus to the mountains.

Although the city, 25 miles south of the Turkish border, is just outside the allies' "safe haven" for Kurdish refugees, the handover to a small United Nations presence was seen as a forerunner of the full withdrawal from northern Iraq expected over the next two months. Experts remained divided about whether President Saddam Hussein would risk the wrath of the allied forces by ordering his army to move back into Dahuk to take revenge on the Kurds who have returned.

Fatah Guli, a Kurdish guerrilla leader in the city predicted that the Kurds would flee again as they did when the Iraqi army crushed their revolt in March. He said that Kurdish leaders had asked the 150 US soldiers sent in to



repair municipal services and clear unexploded ammunition to stay until autonomy talks with Baghdad were concluded. "Dahuk will not be safe if they leave," he said, voicing fears expressed repeatedly over the past three weeks. "The Kurdish force cannot protect the city from Saddam." Many allied officers believe that wholesale revenge by Iraq secret police and army could be withheld until the whole of Northern Iraq has been evacuated by the allies.

While some are sceptical of the Iraqi leader's intentions, others have argued that Saddam is still desperately trying to improve his image in the hope that United Nations sanctions will be lifted. About 40 UN security guards were reported in the

Waves of protest: this set of photographs, published by a Japanese magazine to suggest how the country's bachelor Crown Prince Naruhito, aged 31, might find a bride if he changed his hairstyle, has incurred the wrath of the

Imperial court. The Imperial Household Agency, perhaps the only institution able to curb press freedom in modern Japan, said yesterday it had told the editors of the weekly magazine *Shukan Bunshun* not to offend again (Reuter reports).

The magazine said it polled 100 young women in a Tokyo street and only five favoured the prince's current longish, straight, un-oiled hair. At least seven other styles rated higher, with the verdict that he would look most attractive with his

hair cut short and wavy, covered in oil and combed back. A spokesman for the agency said: "It was outrageous behaviour to retouch pictures of the prince. Replacing parts of the prince's body with something else is out of the question."

PanAm says alert was false alarm

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MILAN

A SYRIAN about to board a PanAm flight to New York was held for questioning yesterday after airport police seized his briefcase on suspicion that it contained a detonator. But the airline said the device turned out to be an anti-theft alarm.

Mouri Azdachir, aged 23, was in custody, on a provisional charge of possession of weapons components, near Malpensa airport, Milan, where the flight departed on Thursday after a four-hour delay following the device's discovery. The office of the investigating magistrates said bomb experts were examining the device, which was found in a search of luggage. It declined to comment on Italian news reports that it was an electronic detonator.

No explosive was found in Mr Azdachir's luggage or on board the plane. In New York, PanAm said that at first officials did not know what the device was but "three independent inspections later determined it was a briefcase alarm". Airport police, told what PanAm was saying, would not comment. They said the seized briefcase was handed to magistrates to be checked by bomb experts.

PanAm said its security agents stopped the man because, after he answered six routine questions put to every international passenger, they decided he should undergo additional screening. Mr Azdachir has been living in Italy for two years. He told investigators that his brother lived in Los Angeles.

Soldiers stand by for polls in Punjab

Delhi — India has called in the army to help protect general election voters in Punjab from Sikh separatists waging a murderous campaign to thwart polls next week, a senior official said (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Tejendra Khanna, who heads Punjab's civil service, said the state had been declared a disturbed area, giving soldiers the same powers as police to raid homes and to detain people without trial.

The rest of India completes the final day of voting today. Counting begins tomorrow, and all indications are that there will be another hung parliament.

Dissident held

Seoul — South Korean police arrested Hyon Ju Ok, the head of the unauthorised Chonmohyop labour group, as he tried to leave the Roman Catholic cathedral in Seoul. Dozens of dissidents have taken refuge in the cathedral since their arrest for instigating protests was ordered last month. (Reuter)

Killing ground

Colombo — D.B. Wijetunge, the prime minister and deputy defence minister, will today visit the scene of this week's killing, allegedly by government troops, of more than 150 Tamil villagers in eastern Sri Lanka. The killings took place after two soldiers were blown up by a landmine.

Safer sea lanes

Dubai — Shipping lanes in the northern Gulf leading to Kuwait will be cleared of mines sown by Iraq by the end of next month, the commander of the German navy's anti-mine task force, Captain Dieter Leder, told a press conference held on the depot ship Donau here. (Reuter)

Suicide at 103

Tokyo — Ki Yamamoto, aged 103, a Japanese woman who was worried about her future, hanged herself at Kakizaki, 125 miles northwest of Tokyo, the daily *Mainichi* newspaper reported. She left no note but relatives said that she was anxious about who would look after her. (AFP)

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Bruges Group at prayer

Clifford Longley

There is no better metaphor for the "Britain in Europe" debate now facing the political class than two comparable editions of the *Church Times* and the *Catholic Herald*. Their pages say it all - in some cases by not saying it at all. If the metaphor is a true one, there exists in Britain a profound division in perception which transcends politics, religion, education and class.

Where, in the meaning of being British, stands being European? This is a gut question. Those who put it high or low in their definition are quite different animals from those for whom the essence of the definition is not being a European. It is the Geoffrey Howe versus Margaret Thatcher shoot-out prolonged: a clash between two different instincts.

What the difference between these two church publications indicates is that "being an Anglican" is about the condition of not being a European. The tone is conveyed by selection and omission rather than hostility - Europeanism is not on the agenda of the private discourse among those who man and run the Church of England. By this reckoning the *Church Times* seems to be the Bruges Group at prayer.

There are, of course, few Anglicans on the continent of Europe, most of them expatriates, whereas it is manifestly teeming with Catholics. But it is not simply a partisan denominational interest, Catholic versus Protestant. Catholics share, with businessmen, musicians, sportsmen and others, a reason for interesting themselves in Europe.

Along one thread of sympathy, whatever it is, can travel a package of ever warmer emotions. The result is a person ready for a relationship with Europe rather than one closed to it. The relationship is by no means confined to the countries of the EC, and the *Catholic Herald* attends no less to eastern Europe, which for the *Church Times* may as well not exist.

Foreign news in the *Church Times* is almost all from the English-speaking world, with the Anglophone and post-colonial heritage deeply buried in the Anglican psyche. France and Italy are "foreign" to it, in a way Australia and the United States are not. This is the divide which split the nation at the time of Britain's accession to the Treaty of Rome. It has nothing to do with doctrine. It has everything to do with perceptions of national identity.

The current political argument has settled itself into a debate about sovereignty. The English sense of sovereignty has been defined against a background of European threats, dating from Henry VIII's breach with Rome, if not before. Naturally the *Catholic Herald* and the *Church Times* take somewhat different views of that seminal event for national sovereignty. There is not now, nor has there been, a perceived threat to national sovereignty from the English-speaking world or the Commonwealth. These are the two spheres in which an Englishman may move, feeling that his identity is invulnerable. He may not even be an Anglican himself, but wherever he goes there will be respect for what the idea stands for. Europe, on the other hand, is an unsettling challenge, where the automatic specialness of being English is not recognised.

Exposure to Europe through tourism, however, is gradually teaching many of the English that this is not an unbearable sensation and may even turn into a sense of liberation. The Church Commissioners' stipends do not easily stretch to foreign holidays. When they manage a rare trip abroad, however, Anglican clergy often discover that they are, after all, Europeans - and they rather like it.

Jonathan Miller is sniping at British attitudes to the arts again. Benedict Nightingale takes cover

A talent to abuse ...

Not for the first time, Jonathan Miller is in a rage with the rest of us. The words from Florence, where his Mussolini-period *Tosca* has been more warmly received than in London, is that his fellow-countrymen are smug philistines with a hatred of creative daring.

Our sins include "niggling anti-intellectualism", "mean-minded minginess" and "a rancid and depressing attitude". "An air of peevish rancour", he added on the *Today* programme yesterday, "a steady drizzle of acid rain".

Actually, this is mild stuff beside his description of Sir Peter Hall, who questioned the wisdom of an all-male *Importance of Being Earnest*, as "a ball of rancid pig's fat rolled around the floor of a barber's shop at the end of a busy day". Certainly, we reviewers are used to praising Miller's

productions one day and the next being dismissed as "invertebrates" who have crept out of "the cheap journalistic world of Jack Stinker and Irving Weasel".

Well, Miller has a point. The British are apt to see originality as pretension, risk as pseudishness and fame as a balloon to be pricked. Reviewing is an earthier trade here than in the European countries where Miller now feels comfortable. But that does not mean we Lilliputians are always wrong when we look askance at the Gulliver of Gloucester Crescent.

There is an intellectually respectable case to be made

against his directing habits. Consider his productions of *The Tempest* from 1970 on. The play turned into a parable about imperialism, with Prospero the strict colonial governor, and Trinculo and Stephano staggering through the jungle with Europe's traditional gifts to the natives, rum and VD. Caliban became a tattered field slave, incapable of progress, and Ariel the future prime minister of the island, an educated black striding about with a symbolic fly-whisk.

This interpretation had odd side-effects. When this dignified Ariel sang that where the bee sucked there sucked he, it was as

if Jomo Kenyatta had opened a Commonwealth conference by inviting his colleagues to play ring-a-roses. But the real objection was that a rich, complex play about (among other things) love, charity and spiritual regeneration had become a set of variations on the Fatal Impact. Shakespeare had become one particular bee buzzing around Miller's bonnet.

But no wonder that bees have regularly used his head as a hive, given his mix of intellectual curiosity and a contentious credo. He has often said he sees no reason to consider the intentions of the classic playwrights and

composers he has always preferred to stage. His job is to "overthrow the tyranny of time and recreate a universe within which the dead converse with the living". This has led to undeniably exciting productions: a *Merchant of Venice* in which Laurence Olivier played a top-hatted Rothschild, a *Rigoletto* set among the American mafiosi.

But it has also transformed *King Lear* into a clinical picture of senility, *Measure for Measure* into a psychiatric case-study set in Freud's Viennese waiting-room, and *Julius Caesar* into a slow-motion dream in a de Chirico piazza. Miller's expan-

sive intellect can paradoxically shrink a play to death. I cannot forget the shop girls who sat by me at *Caesar*. "What a load of zombies" was their critical summary. They may well have concluded that the theatre was not for the likes of them.

Miller's vague threats to abandon Britain for Europe should be taken not just with a pinch of salt, but with most of it. I myself have twice in the past lamented in print his promises to renounce the theatre, only to find him back at the National or the Old Vic not many months later. But were he to leave us, he would unquestionably be missed. Nobody can madden a critic quite as creatively as he.

Janet Dalry was the author of yesterday's article on homelessness.

Hess and the unanswered truth

With help from his family's archives, James Douglas-Hamilton shows how the KGB lied about the mystery flight

HITLER'S DEPUTY ESCAPES TO BRITAIN

Recently, KGB records have been made public, which allegedly cast light on Rudolf Hess's flight to Britain in 1941. A memorandum, based on information from Colonel Frantisek Moravetz, chief of Czech Military Intelligence Service, was passed by Lavrenti Beria, the head of the KGB, to Marshal Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, who clearly believed it.

Moravetz's allegation was that Hess had written to Wing-Commander the Duke of Hamilton, that a correspondence had ensued, but that it had been handed by the British Secret Service which had answered on behalf of the Duke of Hamilton, in his name but without his knowledge.

I have only one complaint about this story. It never happened.

What did happen was that Hess's personal adviser, Professor Dr Albrecht Haushofer, wrote a letter from Berlin on September 23, 1940 to the Duke of Hamilton. It read as follows:

My dear Douglas,
Even if there is only a slight chance that this letter should reach you in good time, there is a chance, and I am determined to make use of it.

First of all, to give you a personal greeting, I am sure you know that my attachment to you remains unaltered and unalterable, whatever the circumstances may be. I have heard of your father's death. I do hope he did not suffer too much - after so long a life of permanent pain. I heard that your brother-in-law Northumberland lost his life near Dunkirk - even modern times must allow us to share grief across all boundaries.

But it is not only the story of death that should find its place in this letter. If you remember some of my last communications in July 1939, you - and your friends in high places - may find some significance in the fact that I am able to ask you whether you could find time to have a talk with me somewhere on the outskirts of Europe, perhaps in Portugal. I could reach Lisbon any time (and

without any kind of difficulties) within a few days after receiving news from you. Of course I do not know whether you can make your authorities understand so much, that they give you leave.

But at least you may be able to answer my question. Letters will reach me (fairly quickly: they would take some four or five days from Lisbon at the utmost) in the following way: double closed envelope; inside address: "Dr A.H." Nothing more! Outside address: Miroso Silveira Ltd, Rua do Cais de Santarem 32/1, Lisbon, Portugal.

My father and mother add their wishes for your personal welfare to my own. Yours ever

A

It was intercepted by the censor and Hamilton received a letter dated February 26, 1941 from RAF Intelligence inviting him to attend a meeting. In March, Hamilton met with Group Captain Blackford and Major Robertson. They considered Haushofer to be an important German, and they wanted Hamilton to volunteer to go to Lisbon to get what information he could out of him. On April 28, 1941 Hamilton replied, stating in his letter that he would be prepared to go, subject to two conditions: that he would have access to the British ambassador in Lisbon, and would see the head of the Foreign Office before he left.

On May 3, 1941 Group Captain Blackford replied, "It is Air Commodore Boyle's view that in the present circumstances a move of the kind suggested could not be made without Cabinet authority, and with this I agree. In the circumstances you will therefore regard the matter as in abeyance." He also stated that the delay of five months before the RAF Intelligence branch had approached Hamilton was because another department had mislaid the papers.

On May 10 Hamilton replied to Blackford's letter. Later in the same day the House of Commons was bombed and Hess's aircraft,



Players in a confused game: (left) the Duke of Hamilton, on whose estate Rudolf Hess crash-landed in 1941

an ME 110, was spotted by RAF Fighter Command radar stations, as it made its way across the North Sea to land on Hamilton's estate. In the days that followed it became clear that Hess's plan had been to accompany Haushofer to a meeting in Lisbon, but this had fallen through because Haushofer's letter had never received a reply.

The KGB allegation that the British Secret Service had concocted letters to send to Hess is false for the following reasons. First, on May 11 Hamilton met the prisoner - who, incidentally, he had no recollection of having seen before - and Hess admitted that he had tried to arrange a meeting with Hamilton in Lisbon. There was no suggestion

from Hess that either he or Haushofer had received any response to Haushofer's letter. In his report for Winston Churchill, Hamilton wrote: "Until this interview I had not the slightest idea that the invitation in Haushofer's letter to meet him [Haushofer] in Lisbon had any connection with Hess."

Secondly, this is corroborated by the captured German war documents. Hitler was furious that his deputy had flown into enemy hands and ordered Haushofer to be placed under close arrest and brought to Berchtesgaden. There, on May 12 Haushofer wrote his report for Hitler. "English connections and the possibility of utilising them", and when he wrote it he was



writing for his life. In it he makes clear that his letter to the Duke of Hamilton had never been answered - in these words:

When the Deputy of the Führer, Reich Minister Hess, asked me in the autumn of 1940 about possibilities of gaining access to possibly reasonable Englishmen, I suggested two concrete possibilities for establishing contacts.

It seemed to me that the following could be considered for this: (a) Personal contact with Lothian, Hoare or O'Malley, all three of whom were accessible in neutral countries; (b) Contact by letter with one of my friends in England. For this purpose the Duke of Hamilton was considered in the first place, since my connection with him was so firm and

personal that I could suppose he would understand a letter addressed to him, even if it were formulated in very veiled language.

Reich Minister Hess decided in favour of the second possibility. I wrote a letter to the Duke of Hamilton at the end of September 1940 and its despatch to Lisbon was arranged by the Deputy Führer. I did not learn whether the letter reached the addressee. The possibility of its being lost en route from Lisbon to England is not small after all.

From then on Haushofer was a marked man. Hitler knew that he had wanted peace with Britain, that he had advised that the British would fight with the full support of the Americans if a war of aggression was launched into eastern Europe, and that he was of partly Jewish origin. After writing peace plans Haushofer was eventually shot by the SS, together with the last remnants of the German resistance to Hitler, on April 23, 1945.

What is interesting about the KGB allegations is not that they were wrong, but that Stalin believed them.

Later in the war Stalin asked Churchill about the Hess mission, and Churchill wrote: "I had the feeling that he believed there had been some deep negotiation or plot for Germany and Britain to act together in the invasion of Russia, which had miscarried. Remembering what a wise man he is, I was surprised to find him so silly on this point. When the interpreter made it plain that he did not believe what I said, I replied: 'When I make a statement of fact within my knowledge I expect it to be accepted.'"

Stalin received this somewhat abrupt response with a genial grin. "There are lots of things that happen even here in Russia, which our Secret Service do not necessarily tell me about."

Having formed the Nazi-Soviet pact and made a shabby deal with the Third Reich to dismember Poland, Stalin feared that others might be acting as unworthily as he had himself. In the case of the British he was quite wrong. In May 1941 Britain and its allies had been fighting the Third Reich resolutely since 1939, a record of resistance unequalled by any other countries at that time, including even the Soviet Union.

James Douglas-Hamilton, MP for Edinburgh West, is the son of the Duke of Hamilton and author of *Motive for a Mission: The Story Behind Hess's Flight to Britain*.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Fixed in memory this week is the image of Helen Sharman, recent astronaut, starting, dismayed, at the dogfight in the Commons chamber. What a splashdown!

From a distance, she says, the Earth is very beautiful. From a distance, there is harmony. It echoes through every land. It's the hope of hopes. It's the love of loves.

Or so sing Cliff Richard and Bette Midler. Imagine zooming in from that soft focus blue orb to a sharp focus close-up of all those hatchet-faced, middle-aged men shouting at each other. Poor Miss Sharman must have had quite a shock.

But at least there was this: one of the politicians she saw in action was Teresa Gorman MP.

The encounter had a certain symmetry, for the member for Billericay is a sort of mental astronaut. Since 1987 Mrs Gorman has been orbiting wildly in political outer space, and scientists at the government whips' office despair of regaining control. Even her bouncy walk suggests a kind of weightlessness for this is a mind which has freed itself from the gravity fields of party dogma, religiosity and conventional wisdom. I have never detected the least internal inconsistency in Mrs Gorman's logic. The only thing it could be inconsistent with is getting re-elected.

In many ways on the political right of the Conservative party and described by the minister of agriculture as "a doughy fighter

for chickens", Mrs Gorman last year shocked some of her natural supporters by declaring that Christianity had treated women as "flower pots in which to grow babies, preferably male babies".

There was too much truth in this for comfort. Eyebrows were raised. Colleagues smirked, just as they had smirked when she praised Wimbledon ticket touts. Yet she was right, and if the silly old men in blazers at Wimbledon cannot see that, then it is their loss.

On Tuesday, our other space adventurer, Miss Sharman, saw Billericay's intellectual moon-walker strike her latest blow for radical logic. Mrs Gorman proposed that the law should offer a contract of cohabitation which was not a marriage contract.

This need not be restricted to couples "living together" in the carnal sense. It could be available, too, to people who chose to share their domestic arrangements for entirely non-sexual reasons, but who needed that clarity which our law already offers on a plate - but only with a slice of wedding cake.

I will not repeat Mrs Gorman's argument, which was plain to all but the meanest of intellects, such as her fellow MPs. Besides, she was making the practical case, her allotted ten minutes allowing no time for philosophical reflection.

But I do have such time. And reflection leads me to one of those questions which is so obvious that, BG (Before Gorman), I'd always overlooked it. In household relationships, why do we make notional sexual

intercourse between two persons of different sexes the key to the generation of rights and obligations?

I repeat: why? We border, here, on the taboo, but I'll wager that there are a million happy marriages in Britain where the couple have long since ceased to make love to each other much - or at all. The sex thing is all got up by the media. Pace a million soupy features in women's magazines, the longer you know someone the less exciting they become as a sexual partner, yet you may continue to be happy together. So long, however, as when you signed the register, it meant that you would and later you did, the law is not interested in whether you still do or could happily do without. The thing contrives both to be notional, and central, at the same time.

Meanwhile all the really important and enduring elements of a domestic partnership, such as being bearable company, getting up in the morning, doing your share, paying your share, leaving the toilet seat up (which a lady does), out of consideration to gentlemen, proceed apace, day in, day out, hallowable by law as long as the couple have had sexual intercourse at least once and in a certain prescribed manner, and outside the protection of the law in all other circumstances.

I repeat: if you want to live with someone, why does the only readily available contract depend on whether you plan to make love to them? It must all look very odd from outer space, or Billericay.

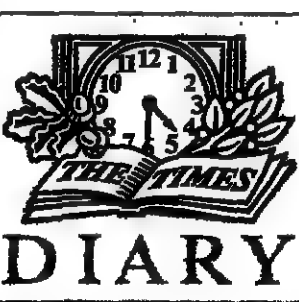
Casting a long shadow

Whatever posterity's verdict on Margaret Thatcher, the Foreign Office has guaranteed her a place in history by approving the naming of a peninsula on South Georgia in the Falkland Islands after the former prime minister. The geographical tribute appropriately encompasses the spot where the first troops from the Task Force landed in April 1982.

An official announcement will be made in the *South Georgia Gazette* at the end of the year, but Admiralty cartographers are already revising maps to include the new name of the peninsula. The mile-long feature links Cumberland Bay West and Cumberland Bay East and includes a ghost town which was formerly a Norwegian whaling station.

The Foreign Office's Antarctic Place Names Committee, chaired by explorer Sir Vivian Fuchs, approved the naming of Thatcher Peninsula last month after an approach by two fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, the author Tom Stacey and Sir Clive Bosson, who was once Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary private secretary. The original application was to name a minor peak adjacent to Mount Paget after her, but Sir Vivian and his committee felt that it was "inappropriate to name a manifestly subordinate feature after a major figure in the history of South Georgia".

However, the proposal had its opponents. Sir Crispin Tickell, the RGS president, was concerned that the naming of the peninsula after Mrs Thatcher would offend the Argentinians. "We are not a political organisation. The initiative came from some of the Fellows, not from the society as a whole," he said yesterday. Stacey believes Sir Crispin's worries are



unfounded. "The Argentinians won't notice. It is entirely fitting we should name the scene after such a great leader."

Friends say that Mrs Thatcher is "flattered and amused" by the honour. But those in the Tory party hoping she will take a trip to the peninsula, preferably using a slow boat and prolonging her stay, will be disappointed. Mrs Thatcher's office says there are "no plans" at present for her to visit the penguins and seals.

After Sir Norman Foster, the architectural world regarded it as inevitable that Richard Rogers would soon follow. Other post-modernists still out in the cold, such as James Stirling and Terry Farrell (who at least has an OBE), may take comfort from Gavin Stamp, the architectural commentator. "Knithoods have nothing to do with architectural talent," Stamp says. "Rogers has been promoted as the supreme superstar of architecture and he had to get one."

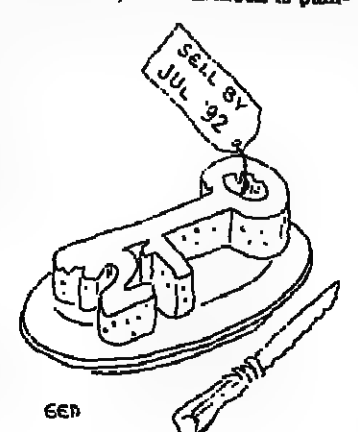
Late delivery

Scholars were hoping that this weekend's Bloomsday celebrations would at last see the opening of the trunk of unpublished material that James Joyce instructed should not be read until 50 years after his death. But they have been disappointed. Pat Donlon, the director of the

Irish National Library, has again postponed the unveiling until the autumn, when the author's grandson Stephen can travel from his French home to inspect the papers. The container was rescued from Joyce's Paris residence by his friend Paul Leon after the German occupation. The author's 50 year deadline expired in January but, despite heavy press speculation about the contents at the time, the library ignored the date. The collection is said to include private letters of a revealing nature - but any secrets are destined to remain so. "If there is anything relating to the family which Stephen doesn't think should be published, it won't be," said his wife Solangi. Dublin, however, is awash with rumours that library staff have already given themselves a sneak preview. "Apparently it is pretty boring stuff," said one Irish source, "mostly letters between Joyce and Leon."

No feast of Bolsover

Labour's apparent intention of eating its way to power continues. After the glittering £500-a-head ball at the Park Lane hotel, Neil Kinnock is planning another celebratory dinner next Tuesday to mark the 21st anniversary of his arrival in the



Commons. At the dinner, the 17 Labour MPs who are fellow members of the class of '70, including Gerald Kaufman, John Smith, John Prescott and Jack Cunningham, will present their leader with a cake in the shape of a key to 10 Downing Street.

Just one of their number has declined the invitation. "We are trying to persuade Dennis Skinner to join us, as he's been one of the most colourful of the lot," says Tom Denney, who is organising the dinner. But, "I would rather have a sandwich in the park," says the prolier-than-thou MP for Bolsover.

Art in miniature

Small is beautiful for Michael Blackburn, who is organising the "Smallest Arts Festival in the World" next month in his two up, two down terraced house in Lincoln. His 15ft dining-room will be home to an exhibition of prints and paintings, musical performances, showings of videos and films, as well as readings and performances by 18 poets and writers. Most of the performers are personal friends, says Blackburn, a poet and literature development officer for North Lincolnshire. Most of the audience will also be, he suspects. "Only a dozen people might turn up," says Blackburn. "But I know I can guarantee a full house." But what if, having read about the event in *The Times* Diary, many, many more turn up? "There's a good pub down the road," Blackburn says.

Dame Peggy Ashcroft was proud of her Academy Award, for which she waited until she was almost 30. The Oscar, which she received for her part in *Passage to India*, was given the most prominent place in her home. "I fell over it," says Sheridan Morley, who conducted the last interview with Dame Peggy before her death. "She was using it as a doorstep."



MR MAJOR'S QUANDARY

No politician should ever say never. But John Major yesterday could have said almost never to taking his country down the present road to economic and political union with the rest of the European Community. He did not. He left the country in doubt over what criteria he would apply to Jacques Delors' single currency scheme. That it should not be "a straitjacket", nor "imposed", nor a "nonsense" is dodging and weaving. Mr Major appears at present to have no clear position on the central determinant of British economic and foreign policy in the 1990s.

He has six months to end the uncertainty. They will mark out the character of Western Europe as crucially as did the original formulation of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. The momentum towards greater unity has come largely from France and from the European Commission in Brussels. Britain has no interest in being rushed. Any supporter of free trade has every interest in awaiting the performance of the EC in the "frontier-free market" due in 1993.

John Major and his colleagues cannot pretend a fudge here and a concession there will do for the time being, hiding behind a veil of keeping negotiating options open. They must find a way of expressing what is at stake in greater closeness with the other states of Europe, and what are the implications of that closeness for Britain's relations with the rest of the world.

There are no absolutes here. The sovereignty of a political or cultural entity is eroded, or reinforced, by every treaty, every negotiation, every military alliance. But there are thresholds of sovereignty, points at which national electorates lose control over certain economic and political activities. Britain sacrificed sovereignty in accepting "dual key" control, with America, of nuclear weapons; France did not. A similar sacrifice occurred over trade policy when Britain joined the EC. Each agreement requires a pragmatic assessment of gains and losses.

Both opponents and supporters of M Delors' proposals for economic and monetary union within the EC rightly claim that one threshold is now at hand. The proposals would remove from a British government the freedom to devalue or revalue the currency (which, whatever sceptics may say, it still has under the exchange rate mechanism). More crucially still, it would no longer issue its own currency. EMU would put monetary policy under a European federal bank. This would drastically curtail discretion over tax policy and public spending at large. Since the proposed new treaties would extend into the political sphere, British policy would be curtailed in realms as diverse as dealings with east Europe or America, and in ordering the environment, energy, planning and transport.

It is nonsense for EMU's supporters to imply that this is merely a natural extension of Britain's existing economic relationship with the EC. So drastic a change in democratic accountability — against which there could one day be a fierce reaction — might be notionally acceptable with a new federal democracy in place based on a transformed European parliament. But only the most naive observer could seriously hold up any existing EC institution as offering the sort of accountability required. No imperative of defence or regional prosperity has been put forward to justify so all-embracing a political structure as a federal European assembly. Yet the type of union demanded by M Delors and still contemplated by Mr Major would be intolerable without some such cumbersome direct democratic control.

The love of supranationalism is a curious survival of the fascination with bureaucratic economies of scale that infused postwar collectivism. Such naïveté should have evaporated in the economic and political wreckage of east Europe, in the election of Boris Yeltsin, in the resurgence of nationalism. That other EC peoples do not (yet) see dangers in surrendering more and more power to Brussels is of no account to Britain. Supranationalism, like all authority distant from those governed, is guilty until proved innocent, not the other way round.

The "good European" in Mr Major is thus

in a quandary. A sound, responsible vehicle for European co-operation is certainly needed in many spheres, commercial, political, legal, even economic. M Delors is presenting his Commission, enhanced in various ways, as that vehicle, yet on most evidence it is disqualified. Its two great constructs, the common agricultural policy and social funds, have emerged from a decade of criticism as inefficient, as xenophobic and as corrupt as ever. Its newfound enthusiasm for competition is as yet an infant one, and has made little impression on the monopolies of, for instance, France and Italy. The Commission's handling of international trade negotiations is a mess. This creation cannot be the engine of West European economic and political union.

There is a parallel route which European observers now regard as increasingly fruitful and which avoids loading more power onto the Commission. This is voluntary co-operation under the aegis of the European Council of heads of government. The route is already crowded. The council itself meets at least three times a year, and departmental ministers more frequently still. Other non-EC forums exist ad hoc: Nato, the Western European Union for defence; the European Free Trade Area (now seeking close ties with the EC); the east-west Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; the Council of Europe; the meetings of Western central bankers. Here are viable confederal structures for co-operation, tangential to rather than part of the structures envisaged by M Delors.

These bodies are (mostly) composed of elected leaders seeking to resolve differences of national interest in open court, not delegating them to the wheeling and dealing of Brussels lobbyists. These bodies do not have access to "own resources" and are thus less vulnerable to the resulting empire-building. With the Eastern states seeking closer links to the EC now — and almost certainly, membership in future — and with Austria, non-EC Scandinavians and Switzerland at the door, the Commission could become merely a regulator, a secretariat to the Council of Ministers, or yet another well-heeled supranational body whose time came and went. There is no golden rule that the road to a more united Europe must pass through Brussels.

This reflects the realism, and the pluralism, among Europe's new generation of leaders. Germany and Britain have a shared interest in restraining moves to a wider monetary discipline, at least pending greater economic convergence between the EC's member states. France and Britain have a growing interest in guarding their political sovereignty, notably with Germany's possible domination of Europe's Ruritanian parliament. The 1990s will probably see Europe's north-south divide widen, with the northern governments facing calls for huge cash transfers southwards. The EC's collective intransigence on world free trade might even see governments indulging in (illegal) bilateral offshore trade deals.

Modern nation states are not archaic embarrassments to some new internationalist consciousness. They are real expressions of democratic feeling: if suppressed or neglected, they will fight back, as they are doing to the east. After the confused signals of the past six months, John Major should have set out more clearly, as did Norman Lamont recently, the risks of M Delors' proposals: a soaring supranational budget, high labour costs, a trade war with the outside world, diminished national sovereignty.

Mr Major is right to insist that Britain play a vigorous diplomatic role between now and December, and to this extent his equivocation is understandable. He is right, too, to insist that Britain must not be "sidelined". Veto or no, he cannot realistically stop the other 11 states from going down the road mapped out by M Delors. But he must not worry about declining to join them. M Delors, eager to keep Brussels' ancient regime in being, has offered Britain the option of dining *à la carte* rather than *table d'hôte*. Come December, Britain should not be afraid to accept it.

MUNITY ON THE HEARTH

Faced with a choice between being deprived of dinner and starved of sex, which would most husbands choose? German housewives, latter-day Lysistratas, were yesterday urged to hit their men where it might hurt most, in the stomach. The German housewives' union wanted them to go on a day's strike for better pay and conditions. It demanded ideally state wages for housework, but more realistically, legal and tax changes to redirect money the wife's way.

The scale of the mutiny was hard to measure. How does a *Hausfrau* make her protest known? By letting a minute layer of dust settle on the mantelpiece? Leaving the washing-up in the sink? By last night, it was not clear how many men had gone without their *Bratwurst*. But those who did have been served notice: the old recipe of *Kinder, Kirche, Küche* is no longer fulfilling enough for many a modern German woman.

The average British housewife apparently spends 86 hours a week on cooking, cleaning, shopping and childminding, and would have to pay £25,000 a year to have the job done for her. Indeed, if she did all that work for someone else, she could expect to earn that amount; but done for herself and her family, the job brings in no cash. According to a survey done by Luxembourg TV, European women on average do 25 times more ironing, 16 times more laundry, six times more cleaning, four times more cooking and three times more washing up than their partners. Between Monday and Friday, a housewife can expect to walk about

52 miles, two-and-a-half times the distance covered by her sedentary husband.

Some love it. Norma Major confessed last weekend that "the first thing I do when I get back home after I've been in London is get the Hoover out... But I enjoy that. I enjoy cleaning." Housework is apparently a super-efficient way to get fit. But most people, women as well as men, regard it as a mindless chore and buy every labour-saving device they can afford.

Some families are rich enough to pay others to clean their houses for them. But no state could ever afford to pay wages for housework, not even the most dirigiste Leninist one. Besides, some would see a housewife's work as a *quid pro quo* for the lifestyle made affordable by the money her husband earns.

In practice, wages for housework would prove a nonsense. Should husbands be paid for mending the car or putting up shelves? Would husband and wife race each other to the flowerbed to qualify for the £5.60 to be earned for planting the petunias? Would children be barred from helping to wash up on the grounds that they should not be working? How would housework be defined? Perhaps as expending energy at home on a task that was not done for pleasure. But too many fall into that category: brushing one's teeth, paying the gas bill, choosing a shirt to wear. And what about paying everybody for the most strenuous chore of all — getting up in the morning?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

British science under the microscope

From Dr A. E. Smith

Sir, I read with mixed emotions Nigel Hawkes' article concerning British science ("Labour's wrong way to engineer industry's revival", June 12). I find his assertion, "most scientists could stop working without making much difference to Britain's economic performance", sums up the entire problem perfectly.

We (I write as a scientist) seem to be viewed as essentially parasitic organisms who consume vast resources relative to our economic competitors and contribute only meagrely in return. If we are living lavishly, it has escaped our notice.

Scientific morale, as experienced on a day-to-day level, is extremely low as every conceivable source of funding seems to be running dry. Kenneth Clarke may proudly point to selective statistics showing the vast resources employed, but they do not tally with everyday experience. For example the Science and Engineering Research Council now says that future grants will be cash-limited and the inevitable of funding nationally negotiated pay rises which exceed the council's expectations.

Scientific research may not be a sufficient condition for economic prosperity but I have never heard a hard-headed industrialist equating his problems with over-spending on science. Do we wish to live in a scientifically barren desert where we have no one to educate our children and no one trained to work in the science-based industries of the future?

I can find no future here and I have to leave the country and to go to North America. The Americans are clearly prepared to pay for the 17 years of post-school investment the country has made in me.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR ERNEST SMITH,
University of Oxford,
Nuclear Physics Laboratory,
Keble Road, Oxford,
June 12.

From Dr J. H. Mulvey

Sir, Nigel Hawkes' statements about spending on science are incorrect. Among European nations, the only sensible comparison for Britain, OECD figures show the UK government's support for all civil research and development lies in 11th position as a percentage of GDP. In 1981 we were fifth. As for spending on research in universities and polytechnics, adding funds from all sources we lie ninth; Switzerland, by the way, was fifth in 1986 and almost all government-funded.

Science and engineering are intimately connected, especially in the high-technology world of today. And the British pharmaceutical companies, our most successful sector of industry, are among the loudest voices calling for a strengthening of research in the science base, which includes engineering.

Somnolent sermons

From Mrs Felicity Crawley

Sir, I remember a particularly long sermon preached by the then dean of St John's in the university church, Cambridge, when I was a student. When it eventually ended Mervyn Stockwood rose smartly to his feet and announced the last hymn, leaving out verses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. I did not go to my pre-lunch sherry party, followed two minutes after by Mervyn Stockwood.

Yours sincerely,

FELICITY CRAWLEY,
36 Wilmington Avenue,
Chiswick, W4,
June 10.

From Mr John Currie

Sir, The Head Master of St Peter's School, York, recalls the rules of sermon cricket (June 10). Our scoring system was visual: raised arm counted one, otherwise normal umpiring conventions were observed. A friend once claimed four bays for "the heavens above and the rolling plain beneath".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CURRIE,
15 Fox Street,
Greenock, Strathclyde,
June 10.

Phased injury awards

From Mr R. M. Stewart, QC

Sir, The call by Mr Graeme Williams, QC, and Mr David Richardson (June 7) for the insurance industry to agree that all long-term disabled people who are entitled to compensation will be eligible for a structured settlement is to be welcomed. The present system of awards is notorious for not doing the justice it is designed to do.

Even assuming, contrary to experience in North America and here, that all investment decisions are wisely made, the fund can be expected to become exhausted much earlier than the period for which it is designed, because of the incidence of taxation. The young long-term disabled person needing, say, £35,000 p.a. for care, will at present receive a lump-sum award calculated to produce £35,000 p.a. for his life, out of the income and capital, with the aim that at the end of the period, but not earlier, the fund will be exhausted.

But since the income from the fund will bear tax at basic and higher rates, and any capital gains will be

In Save British Science's "British Science: Benchmarks for the year 2000" we set 2.7 per cent of GDP as the target for total spending, by government and industry, on civil R&D by 2000. This would bring us more into line with countries like Germany and also Japan, provided they would not by then have moved the goalposts.

The biggest share of the increase would have to be in industrial investment in R&D, to nearly double the present level; at least in the medium term, effective financial measures similar to those adopted in other countries will have to be taken by government to promote a longer-term view of investment in industry.

Yours etc,
J. H. MULVEY,
Executive Secretary,
Save British Science,
Box 241, Oxford, OX1 3QQ,
June 12.

From Mr Henry Toth

Sir, I was puzzled by the following statement in Nigel Hawkes' article: "The Labour remedy would be to provide tax incentives, paying 25 per cent of the cost of the increase in a company's research spending over the level in a base year."

Since section 74 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 provides for a 100 per cent tax allowance on revenue expenditure on scientific research, and section 137 of the Capital Allowances Act 1990 provides for a 100 per cent tax allowance on capital expenditure related to the company's business, the tax incentive in Labour's science policy statement, "Pushing back the frontiers", must be a *subsidy* of 25 per cent, not an allowance. Otherwise it would substantially reduce the present tax allowances, which I believe were first given by a Labour government in 1945.

Yours faithfully,
H. TOOTH,
Candidate,
49 Hawkhead Lane,
North Mymsa,
Hatfield, Hertfordshire,
June 12.

From Dr D. S. Walton

Sir, I could take Nigel Hawkes to many fast-growth, high-technology companies where the production line is non-existent or, at least, extremely difficult to locate. As the burgeoning economies of the Pacific Rim continue to demonstrate, it is the trading of information, not goods per se, which is the engine of contemporary economic growth. The "frontiers" which Labour are promising to "push back" are about as relevant to the economic revival of Britain as a horseshoe is to a gas turbine.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. WALTON,
Kielder House, Columbia,
Washington,
Tyne and Wear,
June 13.

Council tax doubts

From the Controller of the Audit Commission

Sir, You reported (June 12) that the Audit Commission believes "the government's new council tax is unworkable in its proposed form".

What we have said is that the low proportion of expenditure now to be raised by local taxation, combined with the very high gearing on tax rises, may make the system unsustainable in the long term without either extensive capping or a reduction in the functions of local government.

The government should therefore look for ways of enhancing the revenue-raising powers of local authorities, perhaps by returning them to the responsibility for setting business rates.

But I have no doubt that the council tax, as a tax, will be an improvement on the community charge, that it will be substantially easier and cheaper to collect than the community charge, and that non-payment will be much reduced.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD DAVIES, Controller,
The Audit Commission,
1 Vincent Square, SW1,
June 12.

liable to capital gains tax, the fund is likely to be exhausted much earlier than the time for which it is designed. A fund designed to meet needs for 50-year period may well become exhausted at around year 30. Further, in many cases judges face the unenviable task of having to assess probable life expectation, so as to fit the multiplier for the award. However well-informed the findings, cases are bound to arise where the actual expectation proves to be materially different, thereby adding to the "lottery" element of the award.

The structured settlement has the advantage of giving, at no extra cost to the insurer, a yield guaranteed for life, which is free of income tax and capital gains tax. And it can be indexed.

Many in the legal profession believe that the best long-term solution would be for insurers to be required to defray week by week, or month by month, the actual costs of care, whatever they be, and for however long the need lasts. But if the insurance industry would now agree to submit to structured settlements in all cases, the case for such radical legislation would be greatly weakened.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN STEWART,
199 Strand, WC2,
June 9.

Morris dancing's mystic origins

From Mr J. M. Hunter

Sir, Ms Sally Wearing states (June 8) that the notion of morris dancing's links with fertility dates from the late 1800s. The origins of morris are indeed mysterious. I have encountered morris on the Spanish littoral similar to the Derbyshire processions; Basques, oldest of European nations, have a noble tradition, and the purest morris has been recorded in Romania.

The reindeer horns carried by the dancers in Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, have been carbon-dated to c.250. Racially and culturally morris is a mystery but it does relate to the fertility of the land, hence the spring dates of morris dancing and the mid-winter enactment of death and resurrection in the folk play by Yorkshire sword dancers. Also we have the painting in Cheltenham Art Gallery of fertile dancers, the *Dixter Harvesters*, c.1725.

The Morris Ring, of which my father was founder squire in 1934, maintains the high standards so much in evidence in Thaxted on June 1. Morris is not easy or "lazy" as Ms Wearing suggests; it requires dedication, long practice, working as a team and imagination.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HUNTER,
The Market Cross,
Thaxted, Essex,
June 10.

From Mr Gordon Ridgewell

Sir, Ethelind Fearon's account of a morris ring meeting at Thaxted in her book *Me and Mr Mountjoy* (1951) states:

Punk and the classics

From Mr Colin White

Sir, I do feel that your music critic, Richard Morrison (article, June 11), has failed to answer John Drummond's objections to Nigel Kennedy's concert dress and behaviour.

Familiar concert dress, however ridiculous it looks on reflection, does at least avoid distracting the audience's attention from the music. Nigel Kennedy's costumes and make-up don't. They have the same disruptive order as playing the erotic Walton concerto in underwear or dancing a czardas when playing the last movement of the Brahms. The gear is great for a jazz session but classical music is offering a different kind of experience. Nigel Kennedy's exhibitionism is not addressing the Brahms-audience relationship but the Kennedy-audience relationship.

He might have a case if he were proselytising, saying in effect "Look, fellers, there's nothing to be afraid of in Berg's concerto, I'm no highbrow, as you can see and I think it's OK".

But if, as seems more likely, the showmanship is done to pull in the crowds or to express his discontent with stuffy society, then he is being wrong-headed and the message of the music suffers. May his bank account prosper but count me out as a fan. Messrs Drummond and Rattle are surely right in their censure.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN WHITE,
102 Alwoodley Lane,
Leeds, West Yorkshire,
June 13.

From Mr Peter P. H. Rein

Sir, I do think it's a bit rich for John Drummond of Radio 3 to accuse Nigel Kennedy of being vulgar; compared to some of the incomprehensible rubbish being presented by Radio 3 these days, Mr Kennedy's appearance is positively conventional.

Yours faithfully,

P. P. H. REIN,
4 Borough View,
Torrington, Devon,
June 12.

Loss of US institute

From Dr M. J. Heale

Sir, Ronald Butt (article, May 27) and Sir Oliver Wright (letter, June 7) refer to the likely and imminent loss of the Institute of United States Studies. The University of London's decision is indeed harmful to the national interest. It is the more inexplicable because of the IUSS's unique role in graduate studies.

Other universities can do something to cater for the rising student demand for American studies at undergraduate level, but no other university has matched academic resources to which only it has access. London's loss will not leave rich pickings for other universities, only greater obstacles to the career development of their American studies students.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. HEALE, Director,
American Studies,
Lancaster University, Lancaster,
June 10.

Early bird

From Mrs J. W. Blaxill

Sir, Dr A. J. Almond is quite right (June 11) to question the expectations of NHS patients. My husband, while in general practice, was similarly rung in the very early hours of the morning by a patient, who, failing to contact her vet, asked if he would visit and treat her goat.

In the light of current developments within the NHS, perhaps there is room for diversification?

Yours sincerely,
SUSANNAH BLAXILL,
1 and 2 The Arms,
Little Cressingham,
Thetford, Norfolk,
June 11.

This [morris dancing] too, is fruit of the earth, the same strange compound of the mystic and the physical which belonged to rites older than any of us remember. Something with its roots so far back that only dimly can we recognise the call. We don't know why we do it, we only know that when the corn springs green and the full tide of fertility is flowing from earth in a never-ending stream we must do it. Something stronger and older than ourselves sets us dancing in the village street, and the most ancient gods of all, content with our unknowing homage, smile, and rain plenty upon the earth. Wassail.

GORDON RIDGEWELL,
53 The Wick, Hertford,
June 10.

From Mr Gerald Stonehill

Sir, Information has been around for about 400 years that morris dancing originated as the morisco (the Spanish fandango), probably appropriated via the Flemings, who call it the *mooriske dans*. Moreover, the use of bells in England echoes the use of castanets in Spain.

Yours truly,
GERALD STONEHILL,
1 The Boltons, SW10,
June 8.

From Mr Harry Mead

Sir, There is a tradition in parts of East Anglia that morris dancing was originally "Moorside" dancing, and was brought to this country by returning Crusaders.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. MEAD,
31 Buckland Road,
Cheadam, Surrey,
June 9.

Hanson assets

From the Vice-Chairman of Hanson plc

Sir, To suggest, as you do (report, June 14), that the 1989 restructuring by Hanson of its assets was "secret", is nonsense. The source of your information was the published accounts of Hanson and its UK subsidiary companies, which are on the public record and lodged at Companies House.

The exercise was purely organisational. Most companies, particularly those which are involved in acquisitions, need to reorganise their corporate structures from time to time. The purpose of this particular restructuring was simply to bring the legal and management structures of Hanson into line. Quite obviously, when Hanson takes over a company, its constituent parts need to be reallocated within the existing three operating divisions on each side of the Atlantic.

The changes were administratively complex involving as they did some 300 companies. Substantial management benefits have resulted. The reorganisation had no effect whatsoever on the company's consolidated balance sheet nor on shareholders' interests. The sum of £9.5 billion mentioned in your article merely demonstrates that article merely values were used, because at that time Hanson's market valuation, reflecting the underlying values of its companies, was in excess of that figure.

As a matter of course the relevant rearrangements were submitted to the Inland Revenue and all the appropriate clearances were obtained.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN G. TAYLOR,
Vice-Chairman,
Hanson plc,
1 Grosvenor Place, SW1,
June 14.

Howitzer's history

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Boyle (ret'd)

Sir, The 18in howitzer (photograph, June 8) was not transported around Britain, but, after assembly at Catterick and Darlington, was moved in February 1941, under my command, to Bishopsbourne near Canterbury where it remained until after the war.

The purpose of the howitzer was to help defend our coast from the expected German invasion.

Yours faithfully,
C. L. BOYLE,
34 Steele's Road, NW3,
June 9.

Facing up to beards

From Mr M. V. H. Clement

Sir, Mr Francis Wilford-Smith (June 12) should be more socially-conscious. I do not shave out of preference but merely to give employment to those who make the soap, brushes, razors, blades, etc.

In addition, I provide my daughters with enormous relief in deciding what to buy their father for his birthday.

Yours faithfully,
M. V. H. CLEMENT,
21 Elderton Road,
Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex,
June 12.

From Mr R. B. Cruise

Sir, Mr Francis Wilford-Smith believes that the man who shaves must "sacrifice some 18 solid months" of his life to the habit; that is 40 minutes every day, which would surely produce the world's sores face.

I find that my electric shaver does the job in 90 seconds, or some four weeks in a lifetime, and as I usually read the letters in *The Times* while shaving I simultaneously improve both face and mind.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. CRUISE,
3 Albert Road,
New Milton, Hampshire,
June 12.

Weekend Money letters, page 34



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 14: His Excellency Mr Nurver Nures and Mrs Nures were received in audience by the Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Turkey to the Court of St James's.

The Life President of the Republic of Malawi, accompanied by Miss Cecilia Kadzama, visited The Queen. The Lord Grey of Naunton was received by Her Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Lord Prior of the Order of St John and the Lord Vestey upon assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning attended the judging of The Prince Philip Prize for the Designer of the Year, at the Design Council, Haymarket, London W1.

Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance. His Royal Highness, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, attended a reception at the Guards Museum, Wellington Barracks.

Captain George Roche was in attendance. The Duke of York, Patron, Fight for Sight, this evening attended a reception by the Fight for Sight at the Queen Elizabeth II Centre, the South Bank Centre, for Fight for Sight's Special Appeal to raise funds for a new Institute of Ophthalmology next to Moorfields Eye Hospital.

Captain Neil Blair, RN was in attendance. The Princess Royal, Member, International Olympic Committee, attended the Ninety-seventh Session of the International Olympic Committee, International Convention Centre, Birmingham.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.N. Biss and Miss K. Cookley
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J.N. Biss, of Bridge, Yorkshire, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.J. Cookley, of Oxtley, Middlesex.

Mr A.J. Carter and Miss A.R.C. Smith
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs L.P. Carter, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Alison, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M.S. Smith, of Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

Prince D.J. Lobanov-Rostovsky and Princess M.C. Whitbread

The engagement is announced between Prince Dimitri, younger son of Prince John Lobanov-Rostovsky, of London, SW3, and of Princess Rosane Lobanov-Rostovsky, of Hove, East Sussex, and Jonkvrouwe Marina, elder daughter of Professor Jonkheer Juri Wladimiroff, MD, and Mervrouw Juri Wladimiroff, of Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Mr R.T. McElroy and Miss P.M. Jackson
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.B. McElroy, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Fiona, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Jackson, of Croydon, Surrey.

Mr G. Miller and Miss P.A.T. Dale
The engagement is announced between George, son of Mr Michael Miller, of Chiswick, London, and Mrs Mary Miller, of Baywater, London, and Fiona, daughter of the late Mrs Joan Dale and of Mr Philip Dale and stepdaughter of Mrs Susan Dale, of Irlam House, Congleton, Cheshire.

Birthdays

TODAY: Sir Thomas Armstrong, former Principal, Royal Academy of Music, 93; Mr Richard Baker, broadcaster, 66; Mr Simon Callow, actor, 42; Professor S.R. Dennison, former vice-chancellor, Brunel University, 79; Miss Mary Ellis, actress and singer, 91; Sir John Fretwell, diplomat, 61; Air Chief Marshal Sir Joseph Gilbert, 60; the Most Rev Trevor Huddleston, chairman, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, 78; Mr John Humphries, former chairman, Water Space Agency Commission, 66; Mr Frank Jordan, former chief constable, Kent, 61; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Llewellyn, Lord Lieutenant of West Glamorgan, 70; Admiral Sir Charles Madden, 85; Mr J.S. Morrison, former president, Wolfson College, Cambridge, 78; Lord Murray, 69; Major-General Sir John Nelson, 79; Dr David Newsome, former Master, Wellington College, 62; Mr Geoffrey Parsons, concert accompanist, 62; Miss M.F. Rudland, headmistress, Godolphin and Latymer School, 46; Sir Philip Shelbourne, former chairman, Britoil, 67; Sir Ninian

Weekend royal engagements

TODAY: The Queen will take the salute at The Queen's Birthday Parade at 1.00 on Horse Guards and at 4.30 past R.A.F. aircraft from the balcony of Buckingham Palace at 1.00. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be present. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Trustee of the Duke

OBITUARIES

DAME PEGGY ASHCROFT

Dame Peggy Ashcroft, DBE, actress, died yesterday aged 83. She was born on December 22, 1907.

SINCE the death of Edith Evans, Peggy Ashcroft had held the undisputed place of first lady of the English stage. Her performances were among the Shakespearean peaks of the past 60 years, but she is no less vividly remembered for her work in the modern repertoire and for the television and film roles that won her a huge audience during her final decade. She also had a larger vision of the theatre than can be conveyed by summarising her acting career.

From her girlhood reading of Stanislavsky she was, from the start, an actress in search of a company. She briefly glimpsed her goal during the 1930s and finally achieved it after the war with the foundation of the English Stage Company, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre. To each she gave wholehearted support at a crucial time in its fortunes. What they gained from her was not only the services of a great classical star but a moral force which was as visible in her performances as it was in her personal life. She was seen as an embodiment of British integrity, a factor that was turned against her by such critics as James Agate and Kenneth Tynan who persisted in regarding her as a class-bound home counties lady who had no business to be essaying Cleopatra or the Duchess of Malfi. In fact these parts were fully within her range and if one point emerges from the roll-call of her most successful performances it is that there was no such thing as a typical Ashcroft role.

What did set her apart from actors who simply disappear into whatever they are playing was the presence of a central moral intelligence authorising whatever imaginative leap the character demanded. When she became the first establishment actress to play Brecht, or when she first hurled a four-letter word at a West End audience, she left a landmark behind. To recount her life is to tell the story of the English theatrical renaissance.

Edith Margaret Emily Ashcroft was born in Croydon, the second child of a land-agent father and a Danish-German mother — herself an amateur actress who had taken lessons from the poetic speech pioneer Elsie Fogarty, at whose Central School of Speech and Drama the 16-year-old Peggy Ashcroft enrolled on leaving Woodford School. "I learned very little about acting then," she later declared, "but I learned to resist as her fellow student Laurence Olivier to the school's stress on the Voice Beautiful. Her theatrical education began with her reading of Stanislavsky's *My Life in Art* and her discovery of his emigre compatriot Theodore Komisarjevsky who was then revolutionising the English stage from his tiny theatre in Barnes. She made her professional debut in 1926, playing opposite Ralph Richardson in a Birmingham Repertory revival of Barrie's *Dear Brutus* after which — except for illness or personal choice — she was seldom out of work.

In the early years, like any newcomer, she took what was going, though even then she was more at home in London's adventurous little theatres than in the commercial machine. Critics of the time were struck by her freedom from any kind of stage trickery and by the transparent honesty which remained one of her sovereign qualities. One conspicuous early event was her 1930 performance of Desdemona to Paul Robeson's Othello, which also marked her political awakening (a star in



the Savoy Theatre, Robeson was unwelcome upstairs in the hotel). The turning point came not on the professional stage but in the 1932 OUDS production of *Romeo and Juliet* which brought her into contact with undergraduate George Devine and his guest director, John Gielgud, her two closest allies over the next 25 years.

The alliance was delayed by her marriage to Komisarjevsky and a season with the Old Vic where she piled up a succession of Shakespearean leads at breakneck speed under the direction of Harcourt Williams. By then a member of the unofficial "family" that grew up in the Motleys Studio (Gielgud's designers), hatching theatrical revolution over endless cups of tea, she came into her own as Gielgud's leading actress when he embarked on the untold adventure of setting up a classical company in the West End. Beginning as Juliet in the legendary 1935 New Theatre production, she returned for Gielgud's subsequent seasons at the Queen's and the Haymarket, playing Nina in Komisarjevsky's *The Seagull*, Irina in Michel Saint-Denis's *Three Sisters*, and the Duchess of Malfi (then a controversial novelty) for George Rylands: productions that left an indelible mark on theatrical memory. True to her company loyalties, she also joined in Saint-Denis's ill-

shrews, Kate and Paulina in *A War of the Roses*, in which (then in her late fifties) she began as a young girl and aged into a decrepit septuagenarian in *Richard III*. This was a woman, Philip Hope-Wallace wrote, "kept alive by sheer passion of inner hate". With Hall, she also became an incomparable advocate of Pinter, Albee, and (when Hall moved on to the National Theatre) Beckett. Just as she had championed the young Peter Hall at the start of the RSC, so she supported his younger successor, Trevor Nunn, with whom she achieved her crowning stage performance as the Countess of Roussillon in the 1981 *All's Well That Ends Well*, in which she lent something Chekhovian to Shakespearean comedy.

Nunn once made the point that actors achieve greatness only in old age when "life has tested them and they've come through." This was clearly true of Ashcroft, both on stage and in her final creative breakthrough on film. Three times married, CND supporter, and veteran campaigner against social injustice (so much so that when she was created DBE in 1956 Hugh Beaumont nicknamed her "the Red Dame"), she was not short of living experience. In her youth an epitome of the intelligent *ingenue*, in middle-age a radical actress exploring the desperation of women of violently contrasted classes and cultures, she finally took on a quality in which acting became wisdom. Nunn again: "You simply lose yourself in the largeness of her spirit." In her film and television work she was able to take the spectator straight to the heart of character. One of her most remarkable small screen roles was Barbra Batheeler in Paul Scott's *The Jewel in the Crown* (1964), where she showed the development of character from robust decency to ferocious despair with minimal reliance on external effects. This performance won her a BAFTA award. She had acted in films from *The Wandering Jew* of 1933 and had a role in Hitchcock's *The Thirty-Nine Steps* of 1935. But she picked her film parts. She had a success as the Mother Superior in *The Nun's Story* (1958) and won an Oscar as the best supporting actress for her portrayal of Mrs Moore in David Lean's film version of E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* (1984). At 81, in 1989, she shared the best actress award, the Coppa Volpi Prize, with Geraldine James at the Venice Film Festival for her performance in Sir Peter Hall's film *She's Been Away*. It was a remarkable achievement for an actress who had made her debut 60 years before. Her most recent public appearance was at the Olivier Awards in London in April when she was given a special award to mark her life's service to the theatre.

Her work was always hard to describe. She herself called it a process of arriving at psychological truth by means of total accuracy. Externally it was made up of innumerable small details of gesture and facial expression; but what she was clearly mattered more than what she did, with the result that any attempt to express it in words was liable to turn into gush. Colleagues habitually summed her up by contrast: "English containment and wild passion", "fearlessness and vulnerability", "ferocity and tenderness." Anthony Quayle put it more simply: "She's a crusader, she's *Pilgrim's Progress* to the end."

Besides Komisarjevsky, she was married to Sir Rupert Hart-Davis and to Jeremy Hutchinson (now Lord Hutchinson of Lullington), by whom she leaves a son and a daughter.

LORD MILES



Bernard Miles as Long John Silver in *Treasure Island*

Lord Miles, CBE, actor, director and founder of the Mermaid Theatre, died yesterday aged 83. He was born on September 27, 1907.

BERNARD Miles was one of the most individual figures on the English stage, creator of the Mermaid Theatre and an actor and director who in a crisis never lost his confidence. This gallant assurance sustained him during many testing periods when the Mermaid, and all that it meant to him, was endangered. He was a complete theatre man having been during his early years designer, stage carpenter, property-master and scenic artist. He was a racy character actor and a loyal company member but was happiest when he was alone with his impersonation of a gaunt courtier in an old hat and a reprehensible corduroy, speaking in a broad Chiltern accent — the kind of voice a clod of foam might use if it were given tongue. During such performances he stood behind a cart-wheel that became his inseparable companion on the variety stage. Off-stage he was renowned for never wearing a collar and tie and once had to borrow one from a Royal Marine usher to get past Black Rod into the House of Lords.

Although he was to become one of only a handful of actors-peers and appeared in Greek tragedy, he could never lay claim to the peaks of stage performance. But some of his roles linger in the mind, notably his magnificent, sinister lingo to the Othello of Frederick Valk. Doubtless he wanted to do too many things. In middle and later life he was profoundly engaged with what had always been his dream, the administration of his own theatre, the first for 350 years in the City of London. He never stopped working for it. Ever ready to talk, explain, argue, coax, he was a splendid salesman and, against all odds, contrived to establish the Mermaid in what had been a derelict, bombed warehouse at Blackfriars. Thereafter, administration, acting, direction, invention — he was prolific in new ideas — filled all his days.

He was not invariably an easy colleague, for when he had decided to do a thing, he did it. His resolution — some might call it obstinacy — could imperil work on which his heart was set. Basically generous, he could be ruthless on the Mermaid's behalf. He made lasting friendships; but paradoxically for all his daily gregariousness he remained a man alone, fortunate in the constant understanding of his wife, Josephine. Bernard Miles loved the history of the English theatre about which he wrote, talked, and anthologised with a fluency and vigour natural to him. He had collected a fine library, most of it sold when the Mermaid needed funds; and he had a curious, detailed knowledge of the stage over four centuries or so. Especially he loved the late Elizabethan and Jacobean theatre: his insistence that audiences would agree led to some Mermaid disappointments. Bernard James Miles was born at Uxbridge, the son of Edwin James Miles and his wife, Barbara. He was brought up in a Baptist household. From his father, a market gardener, he learned a love of country life and lore and from both his parents (his mother was a Scottish cook) an understanding of the virtues of effort and hard work. He was educated at Uxbridge County School and Pembroke College, Oxford. After university he started work as a schoolmaster. But he did not stick at it for long. In 1930 he made a stage debut as the second messenger in *Balio Holloway's* revival of *Richard III*. Later he spent several years using his skills — actor to carpenter — in a number of repertory companies. He found a London name in *Late Japs* at the Players during 1938-9 and particularly in three Herbert Farjeon plays, first at the Little (1939) and, early in the war, in the two productions of *Diversion* (Wyndham's). During 1941 he toured as lingo with the Old Vic company and acted the part uncanonically at the New Theatre in July 1942. A couple of months later he directed *Men In Shadow* (Vaudeville) and that December followed John Mills in the leading part. His work for the Old Vic at the New (1947-8) moved be-

twon the Inquisitor (*Saint Joan*) and Christopher Sly. These were almost his last stage parts except a consistent music-hall run as his old countryman — obviously a poacher in a useful way of business — before the Mermaid was born as an Elizabethan-style playhouse in the garden of his home at St John's Wood. There during 1951 he was Caliban in *The Tempest* and persuaded Kirsten Flagstad, Edith Cowes and Maggie Teyte to sing in Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*. Next year he was Macbeth — the cast used something thought to approximate to Jacobean pronunciation. And in 1953 he presented four plays when the Mermaid stage and tiring-house were reconstructed at the Royal Exchange in the City. Determined now to have a permanent Mermaid, he spent six years toiling and talking for it. Constructed in a converted warehouse at Fuddle Dock, practically on the site of the

maid was "supported by the Bank of England".

The rest of the story is one of courageous devotion to an ideal. Companies at the Mermaid might sometimes be competent rather than outstanding but Miles let nothing obscure his favourite plays, particularly the Jacobean and those of Bernard Shaw. Though he could cast himself wrongly — as John Gabriel Borkman or Oedipus — he took such richly fruitful chances as Ezra in *All In Good Time* (1963), Brecht's *Schwelk in Schweik* in the *Second World War* (1963) and a Falstaff played with immense relish in both parts of *Henry IV* (1970). The Mermaid's extraordinary list could vary between the Greek tragedies and Pinter's *Daddy Dick* besides innumerable Sunday night programmes; there was also the thriving Molecule Club which explained the wonders of science to a young audience. Administering, directing, acting, Miles was unwearied in spite of moments when the adventure seemed to falter. (It was saved at one point by the lease of the theatre for a long run of *Hadrian VIII*). During the 1970s it staged a pair of acclaimed song-anthologies, *Cowardly Custard* and *Side by Side with Sondheim*.

Because of elaborate reconstruction around it the Mermaid was doomed to a long closure. But Miles's enthusiasm and sheer hard work got a new and enlarged building, with an impressively deep stage, to open on the site in the summer of 1981. Unfortunately the production with which it reopened, a musical version of the 17th century play *Eastward Ho!*, proved to be a financial disaster and lost £80,000. Over the next two years the theatre ran up a deficit of £650,000 which impelled its trustees to order its sale. Miles stood down as artistic director. He and his wife, the actress Josephine Wilson, who was his unstinting partner at the Mermaid, had sunk almost all their own money into the theatre and in 1989 were forced to move from their four-bedroomed house in Canonbury, north London, to a flat. Following his wife's

death in 1990 Miles lived in a Middlesex nursing home, suffering from the effects of a badly broken leg, reportedly with only his state pension as an income and, so it seemed for a while, forgotten at the Mermaid. However, when reports were published of his financial circumstances the theatre's new management staged a gala benefit in his honour in March this year. This was attended by Lord Miles, by then confined to a wheelchair and suffering from a degree of deafness, but able to enjoy the tributes which were paid to him. Bernard Miles had a long film career, beginning (1932) in *Channel Crossing* and going on to such films as *Quiet Wedding* (1940) and the splendid Noel Coward-directed flag-waving vehicle *In Which We Serve* (1942). Playing alongside a galaxy of British stars including Coward himself, John Mills, Celia Johnson, Richard Attenborough and Michael Wilding, Miles carved out a niche in the film for himself as one of the members of the crew of a destroyer which has been torpedoed. Later films included *Moby Dick* (1956), *The Small Show on Earth* (1957) and *Heavenly Bodies* (1963). He was co-author and co-director and played the lead in *Tawny Pipit* (1944), a gentle comedy about the disruption to the life of a sleepy wartime village caused by the arrival of two rare birds to nest in a local meadow. He was also known to television audiences, not least for the catch phrases he popularised — "It looks good, it tastes good and by golly it does you good" — in an advertisement for Mackeson's stout and "Go to work on an egg" for the Egg Marketing Board. His Long John Silver was also seen on the small screen in a BBC serial version of *Treasure Island* in the 1950s. His books were: *The British Theatre* (1947), *God's Brainwave* (1947), *Shakespeare's Shakespeare* (1976) and (edited with the late J. C. Trevelyan) *Curtain Calls* (1981). Miles was created CBE in 1953, knighted in 1969 and made a life peer in 1979 as Lord Miles of Blackfriars in the City of London. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Farmer's diary: Paul Heiney

Chewing the fat over rolled loins

MANY years ago, in Sheffield, I tried to pursue a career in the meat trade, but it was short-lived and hardly a success. I was 11 and our butcher was short of a Saturday delivery boy. On being offered the job I swelled with pride until I matched the massive pork pies that adorned his window. I grasped the wicker delivery basket, and then my troubles began: I couldn't lift it. With a sigh, he unloaded lumps of ham and parcels of chops. Promising to make two trips of it, I set out.

The load was still too heavy. Stewing steak was soon rolling in the gutter and liver littering the pavements as the unwieldy basket swayed in my aching arms. In true schoolboy fashion I dropped each parcel at roughly the right house, rang the doorbell and ran. Once I got caught. Out of a scullery door

charged a pit bull terrier of a woman: no teeth, hairnet and an odour of fried fish. "Ey up, that's dr'pt," she screamed through clenched gums. I vowed from that day never to enter a profession that dealt with "customers".

But now I'm having to change my mind. The only way we can hope to make any money (or lose the least) on our small farm is by selling our meat at the "farm gate". We have meat of which we can be proud. We can guarantee crackling on our pork (remember that?) and flavour, because of the natural way in which our pigs are fed. We don't produce enough to offer it to supermarkets; not that we'd want to anyway, for I am sure it would be a huge success and then they'd want more of it and we would be heading down the road that leads to Alice the sow and her daughters being moved from the shimmering cow parley in the orchard to some concrete establishment where they would never sniff the breeze again. So we think small: no 21st century marketing man is going to advertise an international chain of butchers by boasting that it all began in my pigsty.

Thankfully, I have to know very little about butchery, except the words. The first time I took pigs to the slaughter the butcher asked: "How do want 'em doing?" He was clad all in white; more fitting for a wedding than the funeral of my beloved stock. "Oh," I said

casually, trying hard to exude the confidence of one who had been doing this for years, "just the usual killing and butchering, please." "On or off the bone?" "I'll have some on," I paused, "and some off." He persevered. "Want the belly made into sausages?" he asked. I was backing away to the car by now. "Ah yes," I shouted. "Sausages from the belly. Good idea." For the second time in my life I was grateful to be free from a confrontation over a joint of meat.

But I've got the hang of it now. The meat comes back from the butcher, frozen and labelled, half a pig to a box. I've often thought that if I had a spare afternoon I might stick one back together again to see what it looks like. But now I can use my little knowledge to take my revenge. I like to question customers about "how they prefer their loins?" "On the bone is delicious," I murmur, "but rolled can be quite an experience." I tried this line on one of my regular women customers but my wife overheard and has put a stop to it.

I've had only one complaint so far about the countless joints, chops and sausages that I've sold. A woman thought there was too much fat on her chops. Now, some butchers might take that lying down, but I have the advantage of not only being there when the chops go over the counter but when they come into the world, and if someone thinks they can moan about a bit of fat when our beloved sow has dedicated months of her life to rearing it they have another think coming.

I took the Basil Fawcett line: "Why don't you just cut it off?" I asked, sharply. It had clearly never crossed her mind: I suppose she resented paying for the fat she was going to throw away, but I wonder if she would ever ask a supermarket for the cost of the cardboard box her biscuits were wrapped in. I suspect she is one of those people who think fat is bad for you. She doesn't understand that meat without fat has no flavour.

Fat may or may not be bad for you; you can leave it on the edge of the plate, or live dangerously for once and have a nibble. But I'm not going to argue with her. She's a troublemaker. She can get her loins rolled elsewhere.



Haven-by-the-sea: Lesley and John Stein (in the foreground), Chris and Fiona Mackie (seated behind) and assorted children in the garden of their holiday home at Earlsferry, Fife

Home from home: John and Lesley Stein

The house that memories built

THE house which regularly hosts four adults and eight children in the East Neuk district of Fife was built in the 17th century as a but and ben, a single-storey dwelling with two rooms divided by a passage. On the wooden lintels which characterised the period, a second story was built about 150 years later. The balustrade is Victorian, as is the large traditional stair window and the stained-glass window in the bathroom. In the early part of this century a further extension was added at the rear of the house and a kitchen tacked on at one end.

Despite all the additions and alterations to the house in the tiny village of Earlsferry, with its garden running down to the sea, it still sits comfortably behind its grey walls, with stone mullions and a blue front door under a red painted roof.

"On the outside it looks like a child's drawing of a house with four windows and a door," says Lesley Stein, whose five children have drawn it often enough in the past 15 years for her to know.

The house was bought by her father in 1976 as a holiday home for Mrs Stein, her two married sisters and their families. "It really is a living legacy," Mrs Stein says. She and John, her husband, and their children are its most frequent visitors as their own home is less than an hour away in Stirling. Mr Stein, who was

awarded the OBE two years ago while running the exports side of the former family business, now has an export consultancy.

Mrs Stein's sister, Fiona Mackie, is a company manager and her husband, Chris, is a civil engineer. Living in Edinburgh with their three children, the Mackies use the house two weekends a term and for holidays, taking it in turn to commute to work for a week at a time when they are there for long periods. The middle sister, Dr Elizabeth Jarvis, who has three children, is a GP married to a consultant in obstetrics and gynaecology living near Leeds.

"There have been times when we've had all the families here," Mrs Mackie says, "at Christmas or New Year. But then we've had to rent the house next door."

Over the Easter holidays, the Steins and the Mackies were at

Earlsferry, together and separately, on and off for three weeks. One of the children had a friend to stay, which brought the child-count to nine. The prospect does not perturb Mrs Stein's equanimity. "They are driven outside," she says, "regardless of the weather. The house is too compact to allow the rain to affect us, but if you think of the garden and the beach as the nursery, it's marvellous."

Earlsferry has about 100 residents, mostly retired. It is close to Elie, an old fishing centre like most of the villages along the Fife coast. Once, a ferry ran across the Forth to North Berwick.

The village has been popular with Edinburgh and Glasgow people as a holiday place since late in the last century. The striped Edwardian beach huts are still brought out in the summer, when the population of the two villages swells from 700 to about 2,000. Mr

Stein's parents brought their children here in the summer months "so the continuity which my children feel is even greater in my own case", he says.

The Steins' eldest son, Jamie, aged 16, looks forward to family holidays. "When I was little it was crab-hunting and building sandcastles. Now it's socially good fun, with tennis, golf and sailing."

There are five all-weather tennis courts which ten years ago had fallen into disrepair. The second-handers and some of the residents got together to restore them, raising the money through family life-memberships and jumble sales. There is an 18-hole golf course and a children-friendly nine-hole course. There is canoeing, wind-surfing and sailing. "Somehow, because the pace of life is slower here, you can fit more into the day," Mrs Stein says. From the end of the garden you

can walk along the beach to St Monan's, three miles away, or right to Shell Bay, and eventually Kircaldy. The children get very sandy, but there is an outside water tap and a hosepipe with which to sluice them down. A large shoe cupboard was converted into a shower-room downstairs, "which is important in a house by the sea with masses of kids", Mrs Stein says.

Although the younger children need to be watched if they are playing on the beach when the tide is in, the degree of freedom they enjoy would be impossible in a town. "We can let them wander from morning until night," Mrs Stein says, "and be sure they are safe. We have them clock in from time to time, but that's all. They don't need to be entertained and nobody ever says 'I'm bored'. We only see them when they're hungry."

Often, meals are served on a huge table in the garden, which is walled on either side. There is senecio and daphne and lavender, "which do tremendously well in the sandy soil". There are often barbecues, which the men do. All the shopping is done locally. "Twelve or even 17 of us doesn't take a great deal of organisation when you spend most of the time outside," Mrs Stein says.

"The children have all the freedom they want, and the parents even get some too."

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Stars over African skies

Feather report

I had to work hard for my bat hawk. The sighting of this superb bird of prey required four days' waiting across the floor of Africa, in country known for tsetse and poachers. It required sleeping on the banks of the Mwalishi, where recently a man was taken from his tent by a lion.

I followed a man with a gun through endless tracts of "adrenalin grass" — the 8ft-high stuff that can hide buffalo, lion and elephant.

But here I go, boasting about the hardships of Africa, as if suffering puts me on a higher plane of humanity. All nonsense. I adored it, and was there not to prove my virility, but for the love of being in the bush.

In some places you go "game-viewing", and have phones, telly and air-con. Zambia offers the chance not just to look at animals but to be in the bush. This is an altogether different matter. For a start, you can do it on foot. To see a lion from a vehicle and click the camera is one thing; to walk and to crouch 50 yards from one stays in the memory.

In Zambia, in the Luangwa Valley, you are truly in the bush. Good eyes and ears for birds are vital to your safety. The whirring call of an oxpecker tells the rifle-carrying game scout that there is a large animal nearby: the oxpeckers feed on the ticks that live in the hide of such creatures as buffalo and hippo. The oxpecker's alarm call is a truly alarming call for the walker as well.

But the dangers are not really the point. The birds and animals react to you personally. In a vehicle you are just part of a smelly, noisy machine. On foot you smell the smells, hear the sounds, see the details, gaze at the paw-prints that cover this dusty land.

And at night, in a tent, or in one of the little huts of a trail camp, your ears are filled with the sounds of the bush. The most evocative sounds are the whoop of hyena, the wild triple yowl of fish eagle, the organ-pipe contact call of lion, and the tinkling duet sung by a pair of collared barbet. To walk in Luangwa is to open every sense to the wonders that still exist. All of which brings me back to my bat hawk. These are remarkable birds that work for just half an hour a day. The tropical twilight is too good a time for insects for bats to miss. But in this half hour they are visible, and this is the domain of the bat hawk.

He came barrelling across the sky, a black shadow like a Stealth aircraft. They go for bats, swallow them whole on the wing even as their eyes scan the dusk for the next one. Every twilight must provide food for 24 hours.

There are many similar wonders. But individual stars fade into insignificance in the face of the whole. The bush. Africa. Met face to face, on foot, in a world beyond air conditioning, where the phone never rings, but you can wake each morning to a fish eagle alarm call. This is the bush as it should be.

SIMON BARNES

Country events

East Anglian country fair: Clay pigeon shoot, gundog, scurry, lurcher and terrier shows and whipper racing. Also vintage machinery rally, heavy horses, crafts. Melford Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk. Today from 10am, tomorrow from 9am. £2, children £1.

Standon Centenary Victorian garden party: Dress in period costume and take a picnic to be entertained in the garden with music, ball, croquet, tournaments, Punch and Judy and Morris dancers. Standon, East Sussex. Tonight from 7pm. £10, children £7. Check tickets availability on 0342 323029.

Tatton Trials and country fair: Dressage and driving marathon both days, plus pony club games, sheepdog demonstrations, eagles and heavy horses, dog classes and clay pigeon shoot. On Sunday, a teddy bears' picnic. Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire (01563 654822). Today from 9am, tomorrow from 10.30am. £6 per car, £2 pedestrians.

Life in a medieval castle: The White Company portrays everyday life in 1491 as part of the Henry VIII 500th anniversary celebrations. Porchester Castle, Porchester, Hampshire. Today, tomorrow, 11am-4pm. £3, children £1. Further information 0703 378291. JUDY FROSHAUG

NEW INTEREST RATES FOR INVESTORS

As from 16th June 1991
The interest rates on shares and deposits will be as follows:

	GROSS RATE	NET RATE
TESSA PREMIER*	13.50	-
KEY 90 DAY		
balances £20,000 and over	12.25	9.19
Monthly Income	11.60	8.70
balances £10,000 and over	11.25	8.44
Monthly Income	10.70	8.03
PLATINUM KEY		
balances £25,000 and over	11.00	8.25
Monthly Income	10.45	7.84
balances £10,000 and over	10.40	7.80
Monthly Income	9.90	7.43
balances £500 and over	10.00	7.50
Monthly Income	9.55	7.16
GOLDEN KEY		
balances £25,000 and over	10.60	7.95
balances £10,000 and over	10.25	7.69
balances £5,000 and over	9.60	7.20
balances £1,000 and over	9.25	6.94
balances under £1,000	9.00	3.75
CASHKEY	5.00	3.75
FUTURE KEY	5.00	3.75
PAID-UP SHARES	5.00	3.75
MONEYMAKER SHARES	6.30	4.73
SUBSCRIPTION SHARES	5.95	4.46

OTHER ACCOUNTS: Details of the interest rates on accounts not listed are available on request from Branches of Yorkshire Building Society. Some classes of deposits will receive separate notices which will replace this notice.

TAXATION: Interest will be paid at the net rates shown, which allow for the deduction of basic rate income tax (currently 25%), or subject to the required request, gross. Non-taxpayers who receive interest net may reclaim tax deducted from the Inland Revenue. *Tax free provided no capital withdrawal is made during the 5 year term.

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Is splashing out on a flat with a pool worth the extra? Heather Kirby tests the trend

Flats with a bigger splash

First it was fitted kitchens, then a whirlpool in your bath. Now the smart essential for any self-respecting new block of flats is a swimming-pool.

Apartment blocks offering pools are not a new idea. In 1935 Costain included a 60ft-long pool at its 1,200-apartment block, Dolphin Square, in Piccadilly, south-west London. But in those days the apartments were meant for people with country houses who needed a *pi   de terre* in the capital. At Dolphin Square there are also eight squash courts, tennis courts, more than three acres of gardens — and a four-year waiting list for the flats. High Point in Highgate, north London, has an outdoor pool, also built in the 1930s.

As flats became less fashionable the impulse to adorn them faded, and not until the booming property market of the Eighties did the apartment block come into its own again. The high-achieving young for whom these buildings were designed imitated their American counterparts in sublimating their surplus energy into the religion of fitness. So the gym and the swimming-pool became fixtures.

As Tony Halstead, a director of the estate agents Roy Brooks, says: "Swimming-pools are part of the health trend, like the growth in leisure centres and tracksuits. They go with the lifestyle of a hardworking, fit young person who is a health fanatic." Flat-dwellers are impressed by the feeling of opulence which comes with having their own pool, and they like the lifestyle that goes with it. Instead of living for years without ever exchanging more than an occasional nod with the neighbours, they may discover that going for a dip is a quick way to break down social barriers.

Raymond Aspey, a 30-year-old sales manager with London Electricity, moved into his £137,000 one-bedroom flat at Cyclops Wharf, on the Isle of Dogs, about two months ago. "It is wonderful," he says. "I come in from work at six or seven, change, and go straight over to the gym where I do a work-out for three-quarters of an hour. Then I have a sauna or a swim."

Mr Aspey's wife, Yvonne, a fashion designer with the Burton group, uses the facilities less often because they have a home in Kent, but when she is in London with their two-year-old son, Charles, they swim almost daily. "I don't

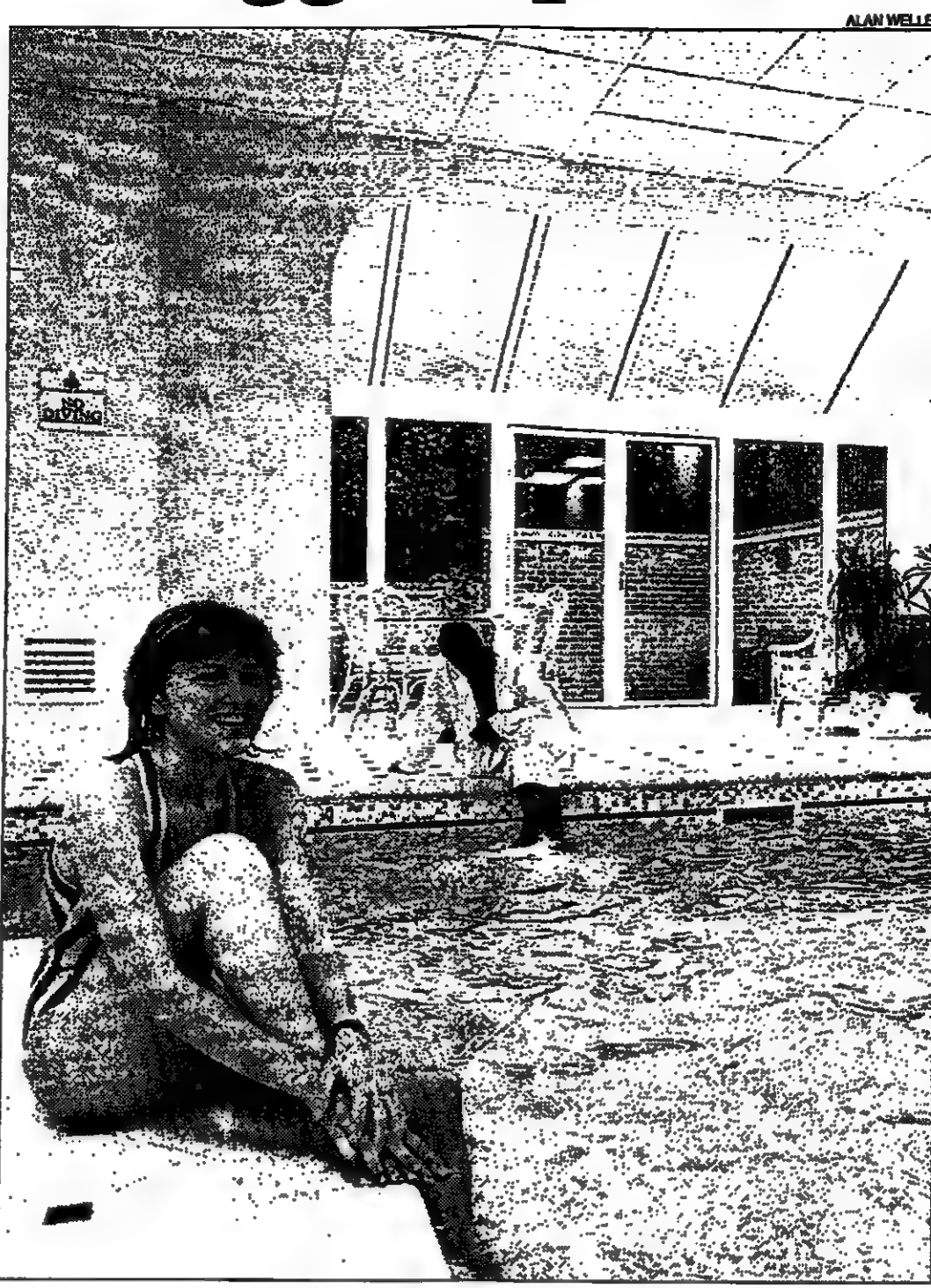
think we would have bothered to get my son used to swimming so early if we had not had the pool," Mr Aspey says.

This view is echoed by 25-year-old Cassandra Sheffield, whose 18-month-old daughter, Charlotte, is already confident in the water. Ms Sheffield moved into her new three-bedroom flat at Forest Hill, south London, a few weeks ago with her partner, Matthew Porteous, and considers the pool a bonus. "We didn't buy the flat because of the pool; it was the best quality compared with everything else we had seen," she says. "But, other than Docklands, I have never heard of an apartment block with such facilities."

Installing a pool is relatively inexpensive, according to Diane Jury, a director of the pool manufacturer Lecaufen, of Gravesend, Kent. The maintenance, particularly when it is shared by the occupants of other flats — there are 125 flats at the Charles Church development at Forest Hill — is surprisingly low, she says. Ms Jury says a pool 12ft by 24ft would cost about £16,000, and the upkeep for a heated indoor pool would range from £20 to £40 a week. "Incorporating a swimming-pool into a new development presents no particular problems," she says. "It takes only four weeks. The maintenance is straightforward, and can be a manual or automated system. The pool needs to be vacuumed about once a week, and the chemical balance must be monitored because there is a legal requirement for the acid and alkalinity balance and disinfectant level to be correct. This is set by the Swimming Pool & Allied Trades governing body. Unlike an outdoor pool, which has leaves and grass cuttings to cope with, the filter system for a pool in a block of flats will not have much to do."

The thousands of gallons of water needed to fill a large pool are recycled, apart from about 500 gallons a month lost through evaporation, Ms Jury says. "Water turnover times depend on the number of people using the pool. A toddlers' paddling pool, for instance, is changed every hour, and a commercial pool every two hours. Water in a normal domestic pool is usually changed every eight hours, although we prefer to work to a four-hourly cycle, and that is probably what the water turnover rate of a pool in a block of flats should be."

At Cyclops Wharf, a Fairclough Homes development, there are 176 flats and 24 houses, costing from £137,000 to £405,000. The 33ft by 12ft pool, which residents enter through security doors, is surrounded by a tiled balcony and hanging baskets full of coloured, plastic flowers. Mr Aspey pays a £1,100 a year service charge, which he says is reasonable. Cheryl Thomas, a 26-year-old picture researcher, pays a £500 a year service charge for her studio at Forest Hill, where the flats range from £54,950 to £79,950.



Poolled resources: Forest Hill residents Maxine Johns (left) and Cheryl Thomas appreciate their asset

She agrees the service charge for the added attraction of an indoor heated pool is well worth it. "I go for a swim most evenings. Swimming is pleasant before you settle down to sleep. I also use the gym — so much easier and nicer than going to an exercise class."

Will the new trend last? Is a pool really worth the extra cost? Mr Halstead says: "Adding a swimming-pool makes a block more competitive and a flat there would be easier to sell on. The presence of a pool is not reflected in the

selling price but it certainly is in the service charge, and I would dispute the £20-£40 estimate for running a pool. For the average person the novelty will wear off and they will be left paying for something other people use. "They might also find hidden costs. I have a friend who says his swimming-pool has put up his wine bill. Everyone who comes to see him just happens to have a pair of trunks in the boot of his or her car, and then they have to have a glass of wine after their swim."

Assets

Instant frieze for a fresh taste

A HOUSE can have a classical look even if it is not a period property: you just add the architectural detail. Pediments, pilasters and plasterwork, capitals and columns and textural wall finishes are all easy to buy.

Mauro Perucchetti, who has transformed many London shops and restaurants with his marble fresco finishes, is turning to domestic interiors. Having mastered the mural techniques of Renaissance artists, Mr Perucchetti says he has updated them for modern use. Basic coats of plaster and marble dust are applied to surfaces to gain depth and texture. Then layers of pigments, oils, waxes, soaps, gums or resins are applied in different thicknesses, depending on the required finish. "It's almost like home cooking. Each one requires a different recipe," he says.

Nobby Clarke & Partners, which specialises in unusual wall decorations, can make a wall look like suede or metal, or simply weathered. "People are fairly bored with sponging and rag rolling. Frescos combine a classical feel with nostalgia and are conveniently opulent without looking ostentatious," Mr Clarke says.

Susie Parker, a sculptor, makes heraldic painted panels and hieroglyphic plaster reliefs which fit above interior doors. "The space above doorways is never really used and I think these panels add to the architectural qualities of a room. Their three-dimensional effects make them much more dominant than a painting, as they cast shadows and make a doorway come to life," she says.

Acquiring decorative plasterwork is no problem. J.G. McDonough can make solid and fibrous plaster ceiling centrepieces, cornices, capitals, columns and pilasters to order. The company also does restoration work to match existing mouldings.

A source for architectural iron-

work is Capricorn, which prides itself on following the working practices of 18th and 19th century ironmasters. Spiral and straight staircases, balconies, balustrades, railings, gates, and other contemporary and historically-inspired pieces can be fashioned to order. The forge hopes to open Iron Age, a showroom in West Kensington, soon.

At House of Steel, you can buy copper or iron arches, brass pendants, metal balusters, steel pillars, columns, brackets, balconies, railings, gates and garden furniture. The company also restores worn metalwork.

Judy Cole, the owner, says: "People are adding to their homes, rather than moving. They are building new rooms and going to remarkable lengths to achieve the right look. For example, we've been selling bundles of reclaimed spear-

heads which people then have welded to their railings." Jane Gordon Clark's company, Ornamenta, has a range of trompe l'oeil paper wall decorations with complementary wallpapers. The designs come ready-cut to give the effect of hand-painted cherubs, silk swags, twisted ropes, borders and friezes. Latest in the range is Ornamenta Gothick, inspired by Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill house.

NICOLE SWENGLEY

Perucchetti Associates, RMC House, 15 Townmead Road, SW6 071-371 5497.
Nobby Clarke & Partners, 25 Dorchester Court, Heron Hill, SE24 071-737 9972.
Susie Parker, 188 Albert Bridge Road, SW11 071-720 5183.
J.G. McDonough, 347 New King's Road, SW6 071-736 5146.
Capricorn Architectural Ironwork, Tasso Forge, 56 Tasso Road, Hammersmith, W6 071-381 4235.
House of Steel, 400 Caledonian Road, N1 071-607 5889.
Ornamenta, 28 South Terrace, SW7 071-584 3857.



Light relief: panel detail



Higher hieroglyphs: one of Susie Parker's above-the-door panels

Events in town

THIS WEEKEND

Waterloo Week: Festival commemorating the famous battle of June 18, 1815. Victorian scribe tonight with the Primrose chamber orchestra. Sunday lunchtime concerts, private tours of Aspey house followed by Wellington, with Martin Wimbush as the first duke. A Waterloo period assembly and closing concert. Wellington Museum, Aspey House, Hyde Park Corner, London W1.

Today until June 23. Further information 071-499 5676.
Oxford country show: Jousting tournament, falconry, inter-county mountain games, husky driving, shire horses, guinea pigs, horse racing, show-jumping. Various dog competitions. Try your hand at archery, fly-casting, rifle and clay pigeon shooting. Exhibitions by country and conservancy societies. Licensed bars, teas.
Skatover Park, Oxford. Tomorrow, 11am-5pm. £7 per car, or £1 pedestrian.

Quilters' Guild exhibition: 117 quilts and wallhangings, all made by members, illustrate the variety of techniques,

skills and different designs. Also a small display of historic quilts, demonstrations, lectures, workshops.
Assembly Rooms, Bath. Today until June 22, daily from 10am. £2.50.
Broadstairs Dickens festival: A week of entertainment based on the life and times of



Napoleon nostalgia: join Waterloo week at Aspey house

Dickens, who visited Fort House (later Bleak House). Events include concerts, plays, readings, dances, parties and competitions. Costume parade to the Victoria Gardens 2.30pm today for the official opening. Tomorrow, also 2.30, the annual Victorian village cricket match.

River Wear, Durham, Northumberland. Today, tomorrow, from 9.30am.

NEXT WEEK

Early summer flower show: RHS ornamental plant competition and three society competitions for delphiniums, carnations and lilies. Also nursery trade stand and exhibition plus expert advice.
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Here is the solution to *The Times* Jumbo crossword published on Saturday May 25. The five winners, who each receive a prize of £50, are Marilya Nicolson, of Ladybank Road, Pitlessie, Cupar, Fife; Anne Hemmingsway, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey; Michael Clarke, Farnham Close, Bracknell, Berkshire; Miss Audrey M. Coe, Manor Road North, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey; and Mrs J.M. Buckley, Campion Way, Kings Worthy, Winchester, Hampshire.

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THE BREATHTAKING BEAUTY OF LA PALMA... DANCING UNDER THE STARS... A MOUNTAIN TOP IN TENERIFE... AN EMERALD LAGOON IN LANZAROTE... SIPPING MADEIRA IN MADEIRA... A CHEEKY MONKEY IN GIBRALTAR...
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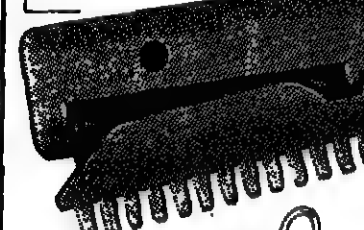
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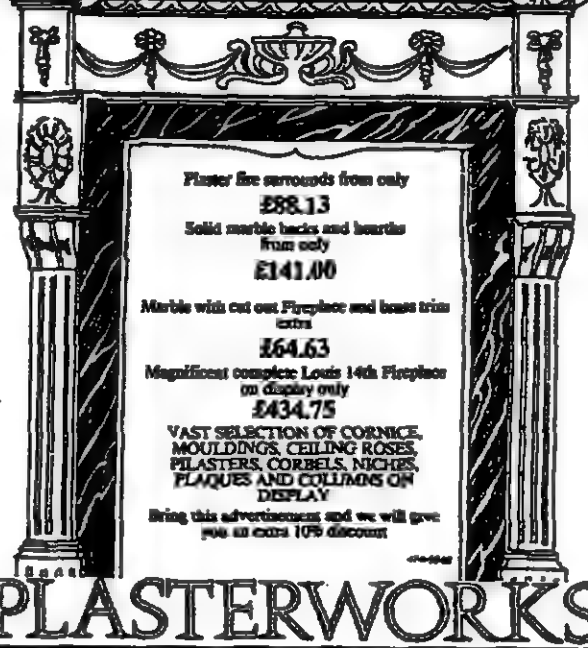
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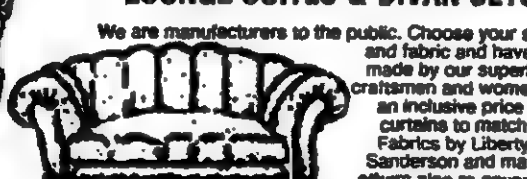


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BBC 1

8.40 Open University: Brazil - Manufacturing the Miracle 7.05 Maths: Conjugacy and Fixed Points. Adventures with the boy puppet 7.50 Kasyfur. Two tales of fun with the cuddly bear (r).

8.15 The 8.15 From Manchester. Children's magazine programme with music, videos, chat and competitions presented by Ross King, Diane Oxberry and Charlotte Hinde. Includes music from Blue Pearl, chat with Jonathan Morris of *Movie Game* fame and a report on UFO in the Orkneys. Plus cartoon capers with the Ewoks, Killer Tomatoes and Pentaghost.

10.40 Trooping the Colour. The Queen is joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, when she takes the salute as the Queen's Colour of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards is trooped to mark her official birthday. With musical accompaniment from the Massed Mounted Bands of the Household Cavalry and the Massed Bands of the Guards Division. The celebration is described by David Dimbleby 12.12 Weather.

12.15 Grandstand introduced by Helen Rolleston. The line-up is (subject to change): 12.20 and 1.05 Cycling: The National Day Cycle Race. 1.00 News; 1.25 Tennis: The first semi-final of the Shell Airtex championship from Queen's Club, London (the second semi-final is on BBC2 at 4.45); 4.00 Show Jumping: the Royal International Horse Show from the NEC, Birmingham; 4.40 Golf: highlights of the second round of the US Open from Hazlettine golf club, Chaska, Minnesota.

5.05 News and weather 5.15 Regional News and sport.

5.20 The Flying Doctors: The Silly Season. Predictable Australian drama about a team of enthusiastic medics doting about the sprawling outback countryside in aeroplanes. Coopers Crossing is gripped by UFO fever when a man involved in a motor accident claims it was caused by a flying saucer - but there is further mystery surrounding his identity, too. (Ceebox).

6.05 That's Showbusiness. Mike Smith tries to keep team captain Kenny Everett and Gloria Hunniford in line as they are joined by guests Don Henderson, Geoffrey Durham, Helen Shapiro and Diane Keaton for the showbiz quiz. (Ceebox).

6.35 You Gotta Be Jokin'. Shane Richie, Annette Law, George Marshall, Maudie Oyer and Billy Pearce present their madcap blend of stand-up comedy. Last in the series.

7.05 Columbo: Murder by the Book. Peter Falk's crumpled detective relishes a chance to pit his wits against a maladjusted mystery writer to try to solve an apparently perfect murder. The result of a directing/writing partnership by Steven Spielberg, no less, and Steven Seagal.

8.20 One Foot in the Past. The Eton Quad. Hard-worked comedy series about a man who experiences late-life crisis when he is forced to take early retirement. Margaret is a little alarmed when Victor appears to discover a latent bohemian streak, taking up life drawing and escorting one of the models home. Starring Richard Wilson and Annette Croft. (r). (Ceebox).

8.50 News with Michael Buerk. (Ceebox) Sport and weather.

9.10 Casualty: Hiding Place. A repeat preview of the scalpel-sharp medical drama. A normal evening's drama in the Holby General emergency department as Julian Chapman's treatment of a young drug addict draws an adverse reaction from the new casualty officer; an old pugilist tries to take on some thugs and Tony Walker turns to Megan for support. With Brenda Fricker and Derek Thompson. (r). (Ceebox).

10.00 Paramount City. Curly and Ishmael of *The Real McCoy* introduces a series of comedy and music from Britain and beyond featuring Tommy Cookles, Swensens and Sien, Jeremy Hardy, Denis Leary and Drake Sather. Music is provided by Ennema and Rick Astley.

10.40 Film: *The Dirty Dozen* (1967). Gritty wartime adventure with plenty of bloodshed as 12 prisoners on Death Row are selected to carry out a suicide mission, and some for their sins, in Nazi-occupied France - an inspiration for a plethora of foolhardy war mission movies afterwards. Worth watching for the cast alone, which includes Lee Marvin, Ernest Borgnine, Robert Ryan, George Kennedy, Donald Sutherland and Telly Savalas. Directed by Robert Aldrich. (Ceebox).

1.05am Weather. Northern Ireland: (to 1.30) Guests of God.

BBC 2

8.50 Open University: Maths - Up to the Mark 7.15 Social Problems and Welfare - Family Centre. 7.40 Statistics - Centre. 8.05 Project Management - Docklands Light Railway. 8.30 Open Forum Magazine - News and Views on the Open University 8.55 Donagel - Tradition and Change 9.20 Physics - Vibrations of Sound 9.45 Educational Issues - Teachers 10.10 Technology - Return to Base 10.35 State and Society - Marshall Aid 11.00 Changing Britain - Made in Dundee 11.25 Work and Society 11.50 Education - Through the Looking Glass 12.15 Manufacturing With Materials 12.40 Finance - A Renaissance 1.05 Invasion from Mars 1.30 Modern Arts - Moments 1.55 Culture and Belief in Europe - Seville 2.20 Oceanography - Waves 2.45 Valued Environments.

3.35 Mahabharat. Episode 51 of the Indian epic in 39 parts. In Hindi with English subtitles.

4.15 Drawing the Line. A report on the British Transport Police's attempts to combat graffiti.

4.45 International Tennis. The second semi-final of the Stella Artois championship from Queen's Club, London.

5.50 Trooping the Colour. Highlights of this morning's ceremony in London at which the Queen took the salute while the colour of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards was trooped.

7.05 News with Moira Stuart followed by sport and weather.

7.20 Our War: Iran.

CHOICE: The last of four views of the Gulf war comes from the Iranian film-maker, Khorosh Sina. For ten years Iran and Iraq fought a bitter war. Now, thanks to Saddam Hussein, Iran is playing host to thousands of Kurdish and Shia refugees who not long ago were considered to be the enemy. The film is an evocative portrait without commentary of a camp on the Iran-Iraq border. A young woman tells the story of her life, how she was pushed on to a truck by her father and how she has been hit since. The anti-Saddam rhetoric is fierce. One woman calls him a tyrant, a blood-sucker, the devil and a bloodthirsty atheist, all in the same sentence. The outside world sends food and medicine. People fight for clothes thrown from a lorry. A six-year-old child is buried, one of many victims of disease. Sad faces peer into the camera. They can only wait and hope.

7.50 Dances with Wolves. Swan Lake. The last programme in the series features a studio performance of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* performed by the Cullberg Ballet. This is an unusual interpretation, to say the least. Some of the "swans", dressed in tutus, are played by male dancers and the prince, who is not very successful with women, is involved in a dangerous Oedipal relationship with his mother. The choreography is by the Swedish Mats Ek. Anas Lakatos and the Cullberg Ballet are with the Swan Lake. The critic Judith Macneil supplies her usual helpful introduction.

9.40 Golf. Third round action from the US Open at Chaska, Minnesota.

11.10 Twin Peaks. A repeat of Tuesday's penultimate episode in which things are most definitely heating up with the staging of the Miss Twin Peaks beauty contest and the culmination of Windom Earle's lethal plans. (Ceebox).

12.00 Film: *Don't Look Back* (1967, b/w).

CHOICE: The fiftieth birthday of Bob Dylan is belatedly celebrated by this famous cinema vérité record of his concert tour of England in 1966. It was made by the American D.A. Pennebaker, who, with Richard Leacock, Albert Maysles and Shirley Clarke, pioneered the fly-on-the-wall style of documentary. It has since become a television commonplace, but in the Sixties hand-held camerawork and scratchy soundscapes were more of a novelty. The strength of *Don't Look Back* however, which was shot in black and white, is not in its coverage of the concerts. These could just as well have been filmed conventionally. The value of the piece is its portrait of Dylan off stage, the tedium of life on the road, his impatience with the press, his struggle to maintain his integrity. Look out for such emblematic Sixties figures as Donovan, Alan Ginsberg and Dylan's manager, Albert Grossman. Ends at 1.40am.

ITV

9.25 Children's ITV: Ghost Train. The guests include pop stars Mark Stevens, Sonia and Cheery Venners.

11.30 The ITV Chart Show. The featured *Vintage Video* is Kool and the Gang's *Celebration*.

12.30 World Sport Special. Sporting action from around the world.

1.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather 1.05 LWT News and weather 1.10 The Day.

1.15 Golf: USPGA Seniors Tour '91. Golf action from Michigan with Jack Nicklaus returning to defend his title.

2.15 Matchbox. The Uppins. A modern interior drama about ageing attorney Matchbox (Andy Griffith). This afternoon Matchbox defends a softball coach accused of killing an umpire.

3.10 Film: *Fathom* (1967). Lively spy spoof starring Freddie Trueman in-lay Raquel Welch as Fathom Harvill, a leading member of an American sky-diving team (and dental assistant) who travels to Spain for an aeronautics show. There she is kidnapped by a slim young Englishman named Timothy (Richard Briers) and becomes involved in a plan to recover a nuclear device lost in the Mediterranean. With Clive Revill, Anthony Franciosa and Ronald Fraser. Directed by Leslie Martinson.

5.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather 5.05 LWT News and weather 5.15 Matchbox: Out in the Cold. Action-packed drama series starring Richard Dean Anderson as American secret agent and science fiction MacGyver.

6.15 Bob's Your Uncle. Veteran comic Bob Monkhouse hosts the slapstick game show with newlywed couples.

7.00 Stars in their Eyes. Talent show where members of the public try their skill at impersonating showbusiness celebrities before a studio audience. Hosted by Leslie Crowther.

7.30 Duty Free: Forty Love. Convinced of David and Linda's affair, Amy (Celia Taylor) takes matters into her own hands. Last in the series of the deftly crafted Eric Chappell-Jean Watt sitcom (r).

8.00 Agatha Christie's Poirot: Problem At Sea. David Suchet as the Belgian sleuth takes a cruise to Egypt and meets Mrs Clapperton (Sheila Allen), a difficult character with a short life-expectancy (r). (Oracle).

9.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Sport and weather 9.15 LWT Weather 9.20 Film: *That Secret Sunday* (1968). Veteran reporter Gerald Remson (James Farentino) is teaching a team of young journalists the tricks of the trade by having them look into a case of serial murder. To their surprise they discover that the evidence points to police involvement and an officer under suspicion suddenly disappears. Efficiently made television movie, directed by Richard Colla.

11.05 Misto. Ian Dury and Arabella Weir host the arts and entertainment show to the capital mixing opera, rhythm and blues, painters and plays. The guests include guitarist Buddy Guy and his band.

11.40 Spitting Back. Highlights from the Spitting Image series.

12.10am 1981 World Music Awards. Celebrities from the worlds of music and cinema gathered in Monte Carlo in May for the Third Annual World Music Awards.

1.40 Shanghai Beat. A new series focusing on the Asian music and social scene. This edition features highlights of a show recorded at the Dome in Birmingham with performances from DCS, Paradise, the Sahots plus the innovative dance troupe Nachdar Samsar. There is also a profile of Amarij Sidhu, a chemist by day and promoter-performer by night.

2.10 Tour du Point. One of America's top cycling events.

3.10 Film: *Account Rendered* (1957, b/w). Routine British murder mystery. Full of familiar faces, including an artist friend, Lucille Answorth (Ursula Howells) walks home across Hampstead Heath unaware that she is being followed by her husband Robert (Griffith Jones), a wealthy banker who suspects her of being unfaithful. Later Lucille is found murdered and Robert becomes the prime suspect. With Honor Blackman and Ewen Solon. Directed by Peter Graham Scott.

4.15 The Hit Man and Her with Pete Waterman and Michaels Strachen 5.30 ITN Morning News. Ends at 6.00.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Comic Book 7.30 Pet World (r) 8.00 Trans World Sport 9.00 News summary followed by Channel 4 Racing: The Morning Line 9.25 Sing and Swing. Performances by jazz stars of the Thelma and Fortes (r).

9.30 Listening Eye: Recognising the Signs. Series focusing on signs important to the deaf and hard of hearing. This programme looks at the sign language possibilities raised by the revolution in video and computer technology (r).

10.00 Short Stories: Edward's Flying Boat. A documentary detailing the attempts of Edward Hulton to restore an elderly Sunderland flying boat to seaworthiness (r).

10.30 Wagon Train (b/w). Classic Fifties western series.

11.30 World League of American Football.

12.30 The Monsters (b/w) (r).

1.00 Four-Matons: Creative Process. Channel Four looks off its two-day season of animated films by Norman McLaren, George Dunning and Yun Norstein with the documentary about McLaren, founder of the Canadian School of Animation. Followed at 2.00 by *Stars and Stripes* and *Begone Dull Care*, two abstracts by Stars and Stripes, and at 2.15 by *The Man Who Loved the Beatles*, a collection of Dunning's films plus recollections from his colleagues.

3.00 Channel 4 Racing from Sandown Park and York. Live coverage of the 3.15, 3.45, 4.15 and 4.45 races from York, and the 3.30, 4.00 and 4.30 from Sandown.

5.05 Brookside Omnibus (r). (Teletext).

5.30 News summary and weather followed by Right to Reply. ViewerChris Makinde reports on BBC2's *The Real McCoy* (Teletext).

7.00 Sound Stuff: Recognition - The Reggae Philharmonic Orchestra.

CHOICE: Formed in London three years ago, the Reggae Philharmonic Orchestra is a group of classically trained musicians from African and Caribbean backgrounds. The aim is twofold: to promote the idea of strings in contemporary dance and pop music and to further the status of Afro-Caribbean musicianship. This and to further the status of the orchestra on a trip to Jamaica to give workshops to schoolchildren. To pay for the tour they give public concerts, clips from which will be shown on Channel 4. The social spectrum, Jamaica, which has plenty of musical talent but a shortage of teachers and instruments, is clearly pleased to see them. The welcome extends to the prime minister, Michael Manley, who dances at their Kingston concert and asks them to stay. As one of the musicians says: "It is better than Peckham any day."

Indian chainsaw massacre: tigers under threat (8.00pm).

8.00 Kingdom of the East: Tiger Tiger.

CHOICE: A season of repeated wildlife films from Anglia Television's excellent Survival series starts with a trip to India, Nepal and Bangladesh to celebrate the biggest and most splendid of the big cats. At the heart of the programme is a plea for the preservation of an endangered species, enhanced by thrilling footage from the cameramen Dick Pigg and Mike Pigg. 100 years ago there were 40,000 tigers in India but there are barely 4,000 today. During the British Raj the biggest threat to the tiger was the shooting party, recalled in Thirties colour film taken by the viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. At the end of the day's hunt, men stand proudly over the carcasses of half a dozen slaughtered beasts. Public opinion would hardly stand for that now. Currently the greatest threat to the tiger is the destruction of the forests. The chainsaw, as the commentary aptly puts it, has become more deadly than the bullet.

9.00 thirty something. Perceptive American drama tracing the lives of seven friends in their mid-thirties. (Teletext).

10.00 Four-Matons. The animation season continues with two shorts by the Russian director Yuri Norstein - *The Battle of Karzhenets* and *The Hero* - and one by Norman McLaren entitled *Ham Hop*.

10.30 Film: *Muscle Road* (1958, b/w). Charming, melancholic film by Satyajit Ray about an ancient (Ghosh) (Ghosh) who spends most of his declining fortune hiring musicians to perform for him and his friends in his declining mansion.

12.20am On the Other Hand. Talk show aimed primarily at the Asian community and hosted by Bombay actor and director Shekhar Kapur. Tonight's discussion is about arranged marriages.

1.20 Australian Rules Football. Ends at 2.15.

SKY ONE

8.00am News and weather 8.30am The Flying Irish 11.30am The News 12.00am News 12.30am News 1.00am News 1.30am News 2.00am News 2.30am News 3.00am News 3.30am News 4.00am News 4.30am News 5.00am News 5.30am News 6.00am News 6.30am News 7.00am News 7.30am News 8.00am News 8.30am News 9.00am News 9.30am News 10.00am News 10.30am News 11.00am News 11.30am News 12.00am News 12.30am News 1.00am News 1.30am News 2.00am News 2.30am News 3.00am News 3.30am News 4.00am News 4.30am News 5.00am News 5.30am News 6.00am News 6.30am News 7.00am News 7.30am News 8.00am News 8.30am News 9.00am News 9.30am News 10.00am News 10.30am News 11.00am News 11.30am News 12.00am News 12.30am News 1.00am News 1.30am News 2.00am News 2.30am News 3.00am News 3.30am News 4.00am News 4.30am News 5.00am News 5.30am News 6.00am News 6.30am News 7.00am News 7.30am News 8.00am News 8.30am News 9.00am News 9.30am News 10.00am News 10.30am News 11.00am News 11.30am News 12.00am News 12.30am News 1.00am News 1.30am News 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BBC

6.45 Open University
 8.55 Playdays (r) 9.15 Movable Feasts. Children's multi-faith series (r)
 9.30 This is the Day. A simple religious service from a couple's home in the fishing port of Anstruther, Fife. (Cesfax) 10.00 A Certain Age examines how over-fifties cope with personal upheaval (r)
 10.50 Step Up To Wordsworth with Chris Sells (r) 11.15 Advice Shop. Consumer watchdog series, this morning on arranging funerals (r) 11.40 Bazaar. Handy hints for the home (r)
 12.05 See Hear: Romanian Special. Joy Herdwick, a teacher of the deaf in London, describes her experiences in Bucharest where she donated her services to the Romanian Angels Appeal
 12.30 Country File investigates illegal hare coursing 12.55 Weather
 1.00 News followed by On the Record. Education secretary Kenneth Clarke answers the charge that the government is lacking direction
 2.00 EastEnders (r). (Cesfax) 3.00 Dallas. (Cesfax)
 3.45 Film: The Sins of Rachel Cade (1991). Forgettable melodrama set in the Belgian Congo during the second world war and starring Angie Dickinson as an American nurse whose life is in turmoil because of her relationships with an injured airman and a diplomat. With Roger Moore and Peter Finch. Directed by Gordon Douglas. Northern Ireland: 3.45 Songs of Praise 4.20 Film: The Muppets Take Manhattan (1984)
 5.40 Fairy Tales. Goldilocks and the Three Bears told by John Rhys Davies
 5.55 Masterchef. Loyd Grossman's guest judges in the test of the regional heats in the quest to find Britain's best amateur chef are Angela Rippon and Yorkshire restaurateur Eugene McCoy. (Cesfax)
 6.25 News with Moira Stuart. Weather
 6.40 Praise Bel Hymns presented by Thora Hird. (Cesfax)
 7.15 Butterflies. Carol Lane's bitter-sweet diary of a mid-life crisis-stricken housewife, starring Wendy Craig (r). (Cesfax)



Against apartheid Kevin Kline, Denzel Washington (7.45pm)

7.45 Film: Cry Freedom (1987)
 ● CHOICE: Sir Richard Attenborough's South African epic comes to network television for the first time. There is so much of it that we get half tonight and the rest next Sunday. Television viewers, it seems, are reckoned to have a shorter attention span than those in the cinema. Partly a study of apartheid, partly a thriller, it charts the true story of the journalist Donald Woods and his abrupt departure from the country after trying to uncover the truth about the death in custody of his black activist friend, Steve Biko. The film has the usual Attenborough virtues, notably great visual polish, spectacular crowd scenes and fine performances. Kevin Kline plays Woods, with Rance Howard as his wife and Denzel Washington as Biko. John Sills' script does not crisper and less didactic but Cry Freedom is an intelligent, ambitious and exciting film, with its heart always firmly in the right place. (Cesfax)
 9.15 News with Martin Lewis. (Cesfax) Weather
 9.30 That's Life! Consumer affairs series
 10.10 Heart of the Matter: Is it Safe?
 ● CHOICE: The series on moral dilemmas is back with a heart-breaking report from the United States about the infection from her dentist, who has since died from an AIDS-related illness. Two of his patients have since been tested HIV positive, a man in his thirties and a 65-year-old grandmother. The cases, the first of their kind, have raised two contentious issues. Should there be mandatory testing of all health care workers and patients involved in invasive medical procedures? Should doctors be obliged to tell their HIV virus be obliged to disclose this to their patients? If they do, their careers will be ruined. If they do not, there may be more victims. Joan Bakewell collects opinions from Kimberly and the grandmother, Barbara Webb, from a young doctor infected with the HIV virus and from the American Civil Liberties Union
 10.45 The Days and Nights of Molly Dodd. Part thirty-something and still waiting for life to begin, Molly is shocked by her mother's new boyfriend. Northern Ireland: The Champions
 11.10 Making Their Mark. Sir Hugh Casson draws Gayhurst Church in pen and ink (r). Northern Ireland: 11.35 Making Their Mark
 11.40 Mahabharata. Episode 51 of the Indian epic in 53 parts (r). Northern Ireland: 12.05-12.45 Mahabharata 12.20am Weather

BBC 2

8.35 Open University: Culture and Belief in Europe - Seville 7.00
 Heston - Water Fit to Drink? 7.25 Joseph Wright of Derby 7.50 The Symmetry of Nature 8.15 Water by the Volume 8.40 Roman Architecture and Town Planning 9.05 Television - Images, Messages and Ideologies 9.55 The Victorian High Church 10.20 Biology - Restoring the Balance 10.45 Maths - Up to the Mark 11.10 Living Choices - Changing Places 11.35 Science - OU All Hours
 12.00 Regional Parliamentary programmes. (Cesfax)
 12.30 Southly, Iain MacWhirter presents highlights from parliamentary committee as they scrutinise the work of the government. (Cesfax)
 1.00 Open University: Manufacturing with Materials - From Design to Manufacture (r)
 1.25 Sunday Grandstand introduced by Bob Wilson. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 1.30 and 4.30 Motor Cycling: the ACU Shell Supercup British championship from Brands Hatch. The commentators are Barry Nutley and Steve Parish; 2.10 Tennis: the Stella Artois championships from Queen's Club, London. The commentators are John Barrett and Mark Cox; 3.30 Show Jumping: the Royal International Horse show from the NEC, Birmingham. The featured event is the Queen Elizabeth II Cup. With commentary from Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley. Northern Ireland: 2.00 What the Women Say - In the City. Wales: 1.30 Cricket (Glamorgan v Middlesex) 2.30 Motor Cycling 2.50 Cricket 3.45 Tennis 4.30 Cricket 5.40 Motor Cycling 5.55 Cricket

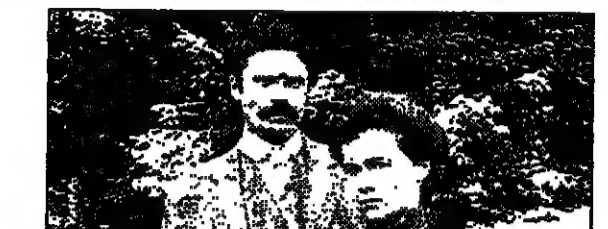


Out of business: John Ashcroft and George Davies (6.35pm)

6.35 The Money Programme: Healing the Wounds. Tessa Curtis reports on some of the great success-to-disaster stories of the Eighties and speaks to George Davies of Next, John Ashcroft of Colson and Philip Birch of Ward White. Were these men simply high-fliers who were victims of a deep recession or did their managerial styles contribute to the downfall of their companies? Last in the current series
 7.15 Great Journeys: The Burma Road. Miles Kingston travels up the treacherous river to Malaysia and the boat runs aground - and this was the easiest leg of his journey. A guerrilla war is another impediment but the journalist manages to rejoin the road that both Burma and China forget (r). (Cesfax)
 8.15 Relative Values: The Last Picture Show - Museums. Museums and their funding is the subject of the latest in the series about art and its associated topics. Should museums maintain their traditional role of providing a worthwhile one-to-one experience between the visitor and the work of art or should they be designed along the lines of a shopping mall or theme park where the work of art is only one part of the spectacle? How are museums to cope with the onslaught of millions of visitors without providing restaurants and museum shops? How should museums raise funds for new works of art without charging visitors a reasonable entrance fee along the lines of a cinema? These tricky questions are facing museum directors the world over. Charles Chabot's film visits leading galleries and museums in Paris, London, the United States and Japan in search of the answers
 9.05 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy. George Smiley's search for the traitor at the heart of the 'Circus' reaches its conclusion, although many viewers may be none the wiser. Alec Guinness, Michael Jayston, Anthony Bale and George Sewell lead an exceptional cast (r). (Cesfax)
 9.50 Golf. Steve Rider introduces live coverage of the final round of the 1991 US Open from the Hazlett Golf Club in Chesham, Minnesota
 11.50 Meddison Grand Prix. Highlights of the grand prix from Mexico City with commentary from Murray Walker and James Hunt
 12.40am DEF II: Dance Energy II. Presented by Normski (r). Ends at 1.20

ITV

8.00 TV-am. Includes, at 8.00, even on Sunday. Current affairs series presented by Maya Evans. The guests include Dr David Owen, MP, and Bruce Anderson, who talks about his forthcoming biography of the prime minister. There is a report from Moscow on the Russian presidential election. The newspapers are reviewed by Andrew Neil and Martin Dunn
 9.25 Film: Rock 'n' Roll Man (1988). Part two of the Disney comedy-drama about Annie Healey (Dyan Cannon), a mother of two teenagers, who leads a fairly ordinary existence until she becomes a rock star. Directed by Michael Schultz 10.20 The Littlest Hobo
 10.45 Link. Can ordinary disabled people help to sway government decision making?
 11.00 Morning Worship from St Meddan's Parish Church in Troon
 12.00 Working Miracles. The last programme in the series looks at people who believe that they have been cured by divine intervention
 12.30 LWT News Weekend examines the political debate on Europe
 1.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather
 1.10 International Rugby Union. The New Zealand All Blacks face the Soviet Union at Hamilton. Followed by The Day
 2.10 Film: Escape from the Dark (1978). A superbly cast Walt Disney film starring Alan Bates (as the postman), Peter Barkworth, Geraldine McEwan and Pamela Stables. It is 1908 Yorkshire and the owner of the local mine decides to replace the old, coal-hauling pit ponies with new machinery. Directed by Charles Jarrott
 4.05 Film: The Ship That Died of Shame (1965, b/w). The crew of a second world war gunboat ramble after the war and use the same craft for smuggling. Enjoyable and at times tense drama with a cast that includes Richard Attenborough, George Baker, Virginia McKenna, Roland Culver and Bernard Lee. Based on a short story by Nicholas Monsieff. Directed by Michael Ralph and Basil Dearden 5.40 Cartoon Time
 6.00 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge game
 6.30 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather. 6.35 LWT News and weather
 6.40 Day out with Dana. Irish singer Dana is in Snowdonia meeting members of the Christian Mountain Centre and inner-city children taking part in an adventure week
 7.15 The Help Squad. Advice and investigations series
 7.50 You've Been Framed presented by Jeremy Beadle (r)



Emotions run high: Patrick Bergin, Jeanne Croney (8.20pm)

8.20 The Real Charlotte.
 ● CHOICE: After three Sunday evenings of Catherine Cookson we have three Sunday evenings of Somerset and Dorset. The ladies who spawned a Channel 4 hit. The Irish RM. Some may feel there is not much difference. We are back in the 19th century, this time in rural Ireland, and again the subject is jealousy and passion. Young Francis (Joanna Roth) is a dark-eyed beauty who collects men like other people collect stamps. But love is not destined to run smoothly. Her furtive fling with an English soldier is brought up short when she discovers he is otherwise spoken for. Scheming cousin Charlotte (Jeanne Croney) wants her to marry the landowner's son, but Francis will not oblige. The man she really wants is the estate manager (Patrick Bergin), but he is already married. Francis's dilemma is played out against a backdrop of Irish scenery and embellished with soft music. (Cesfax)
 9.50 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather 10.05 LWT Weather
 10.10 Dame Edna's Golden Rules. Barry Humphries' A Night on Mount Edna won the last Golden Rose of Monte-Carlo as best light entertainment programme of the year. Joining the Antipodean megastar in her 'Swiss chanel' are Charlton Heston, Gina Lollobrigida, Julia Iglesias and Mel Gibson (r)
 10.55 Summer on the Skistone. A series following the tenants of the Kingsfold Estate in Hackney through the summer of 1980
 11.40 The TV Chart Show (r)
 12.40am New Music. Rock and pop magazine
 1.40 Derrick. German police drama 2.50 Pick of the Week
 3.20 Film: Tex and the Lord of the Deep (1985). Italian western based on a comic strip and starring Giuliano Gemma as Tex, who, along with Tiger (Carlo Mazzini) and Carson (William Berger), come up against an individual who weaponised a weapon that kills his victims then instantly mummifies them. Directed by Duccio Tessari
 5.05 The Magic Wok. The series on Chinese cookery
 5.30 ITN Morning News. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

8.00 Trans World Sport (r) 7.00 Euraeka's Castle 7.30 Footie 8.00 Shark and George 8.30 Betty's Bunch. New Zealand-made drama series 8.55 The California Raisin Show
 9.25 Magaldi Days: The Vendor of Sweets. Indian drama serial. In Hindi with English subtitles
 10.00 A Week in Politics - Second Reading. The employment secretary Michael Howard talks about the recession and unemployment
 10.45 Dennis 11.00 The Beverly Hillsbillies (b/w) 11.30 The Lone Ranger (b/w) 12.00 The Watsons 1.00 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea (b/w). Vintage science-fiction adventures
 2.00 Four-Matons Film: Yellow Submarine (1968). A full length animated feature that takes as its inspiration a collection of songs by the Beatles. The story follows the journey of a yellow submarine through sea and sky, manned by John, Paul, George and Ringo plus Old Fred, one-time conductor of Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band. Much of the animation is original, some of it experimental and it spans a range of styles, although obviously grounded in Sixties Pop Art. With the voices of John Clive, Geoffrey Hughes, Dick Emery and Lance Percival
 3.35 Four-Matons. Two films by Yuri Norstein - 1973's The Vexen and the Here and The Hedgehog in the Fog from 1975
 4.00 Without Walls: For Love or Money. Updated highlights of the art and antique collecting show
 4.30 Pursuit of Power. Adam Raphael interviews Liverpool Labour MP Frank Field about his personal beliefs and values
 4.55 News summary and weather
 5.05 Film: Play Day (1918, b/w). A comedy short starring Charlie Chaplin as an inept workman
 5.30 Profiles of Nature: The Cougar. The first in a series of wildlife documentaries from Canada. The cougar is one of the largest members of the cat family and its range extends from British Columbia to the tip of South America
 6.00 Kabaddi: The Third Place Play-Offs. The Tamil Nadu men and women try to claim third place in their respective tournaments
 6.30 The Wonder Years. Series about growing up in the Sixties
 7.00 Fragile Earth: Shrimp. The mangrove swamps of the world are under threat - which some call the aquatic equivalent of tropical rain forests - are a complex and little-understood ecosystem, rich in animal, plant and insect life. Ten years ago the country's business community discovered the huge profits to be made from shrimp farming (the United States and Europe consumed nearly a billion tropical shrimps last year) and nearly a quarter of the mangrove forests have since been destroyed to make way for shrimp ponds. A decade on, the shrimp industry is in decline but the ecological damage is irreparable and the country has since been hit by a cholera epidemic - the main cause being contaminated seafood (teletext)
 8.00 Hard News. David Jessel talks to Andrew Neil, editor of the Sunday Times, about the Death on the Rock libel action



Running out of steam: the athlete David Moorcroft (8.30pm)

8.30 40something: Quiet Frenzy.
 ● CHOICE: The first of two documentaries on the mid-life crisis suggests that the pivotal age is 40. It is then that men start worrying about their jobs and women about their looks. At least that is the common perception. As the film points out, the scientific evidence is flimsy and most of the studies have been of middle-class American males. So instead of offering theories, it wisely settles for real examples, drawn from both sides of the Atlantic. There's a man who feels so unfulfilled selling carpets that he gave it up and found himself out of work for a year. The athlete David Moorcroft talks about the frustration of no longer being about to beat the best. Women anguish over the competing pulls of motherhood and career and explain their recourse to plastic surgery. For some, passing 40 is the time for a nervous breakdown. But for others it is the signal to seize new opportunities
 9.30 Go Fishing. Angler John Wilson searches Canada's Great Lakes for trout and pike
 10.00 G.B.H.: Only Here on a Message. A repeat of the second episode of Alan Bleasdale's new drama series starring Robert Lindsay
 11.35 Four-Matons: The Tale of Tales. Yuri Norstein's film, full of regret, is a journey through the memories of war-time childhood
 12.15am Hollywood Legends: Natalie Wood. A portrait of the child actress who became a Hollywood star (r). Ends at 1.15

TV VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
 As London except: 12.30pm-1.00pm The Big Day 2.05 Members Only 2.30 The River Thames 3.00 Film: Charlie's Aunt 3.55 Hard Time on Planet Earth 4.00-4.30 The River Thames 4.30-4.55 The River Thames 4.55-5.00 The River Thames 5.00-5.15 The River Thames 5.15-5.30 The River Thames 5.30-5.45 The River Thames 5.45-5.55 The River Thames 5.55-6.00 The River Thames 6.00-6.15 The River Thames 6.15-6.30 The River Thames 6.30-6.45 The River Thames 6.45-6.55 The River Thames 6.55-7.00 The River Thames 7.00-7.15 The River Thames 7.15-7.30 The River Thames 7.30-7.45 The River Thames 7.45-7.55 The River Thames 7.55-8.00 The River Thames 8.00-8.15 The River Thames 8.15-8.30 The River Thames 8.30-8.45 The River Thames 8.45-8.55 The River Thames 8.55-9.00 The River Thames 9.00-9.15 The River Thames 9.15-9.30 The River Thames 9.30-9.45 The River Thames 9.45-9.55 The River Thames 9.55-10.00 The River Thames 10.00-10.15 The River Thames 10.15-10.30 The River Thames 10.30-10.45 The River Thames 10.45-10.55 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